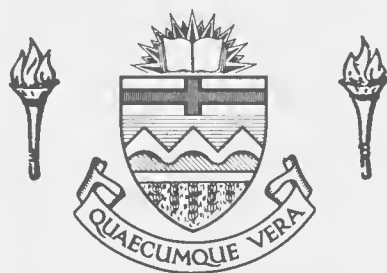


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VOL 78
1959

THE *Country* GUIDE

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

- In This Issue . . . 935
- Farm Outlook for '59
 - "Papa Liked Company"
 - More for Your Money

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APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM



JANUARY
1959

Adjusting to Price, Cost and Quotas

CAN you adjust your production program to meet the challenge of lower prices and rising costs? Jack Hudson, agricultural economist at the University of Manitoba, has been studying this problem at first hand through his work with the Carman District Farm Business Association. Here are his comments:

You can adjust toward an increase in farm business, without increasing your acreage, through special crops, non-quota crops, high-value crops, less summerfallow, and also through efficient use of sprays, fertilizers and good seed. Adding or enlarging a livestock enterprise can also increase the size of your business. For actual cases, check these average results from a number of half-section farms in the Carman district of Manitoba.

	Larger business	Smaller business
No. of acres.....	320	320
Crop sales	\$2,808	\$4,366
Livestock and livestock product sales	6,249	2,361
Operating expenses	5,375	4,705
Operator's labor expenses	2,669	1,288

Notice that less income from crops in the "larger business" is more than offset by the increase in income from sale of livestock and livestock products. Operating expenses are higher, but the net result, measured by the operator's labor earnings, is more than doubled. This can also be true for farms of other sizes.

Where do you begin? Mr. Hudson suggests you take a look at your present program and ask yourself how to improve the capacity and efficiency of your enterprises, which enterprises to drop, and which to expand with the capital and labor available.

Adding or enlarging a livestock enterprise needs careful planning to avoid costly mistakes. It may mean new buildings, or remodelling old ones. The enterprise should be large enough to carry the cost of new labor-saving devices, and to provide sufficient income to justify careful management.

Review the cropping program and plan changes to meet the needs of any new enterprise. Consider alternative plans. Then make your decision and go to work without costly delays.

If you have a straight grain farm, says Jack Hudson, the need for a major business adjustment appears urgent. Even on the mixed farm, with bits and pieces of enterprises, one or two of these should be expanded to a specialized scale. Delay can result only in continuing low income. V

Farm Forecast for '59

Ralph Campbell, professor and head of the Agricultural Economics Department at the Ontario Agricultural College, takes a look at the farm situation today and makes some predictions to guide farmers during the 12 months ahead. See page 13.



Norman
Ruckwell

His is not to wonder why
His is but to find and buy
He who sticks to shopping list
Is most likely to be kissed

'Course, in this case, men agree
Red Rose is mighty good tea!



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with the lovely
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THE Country GUIDE

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CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue

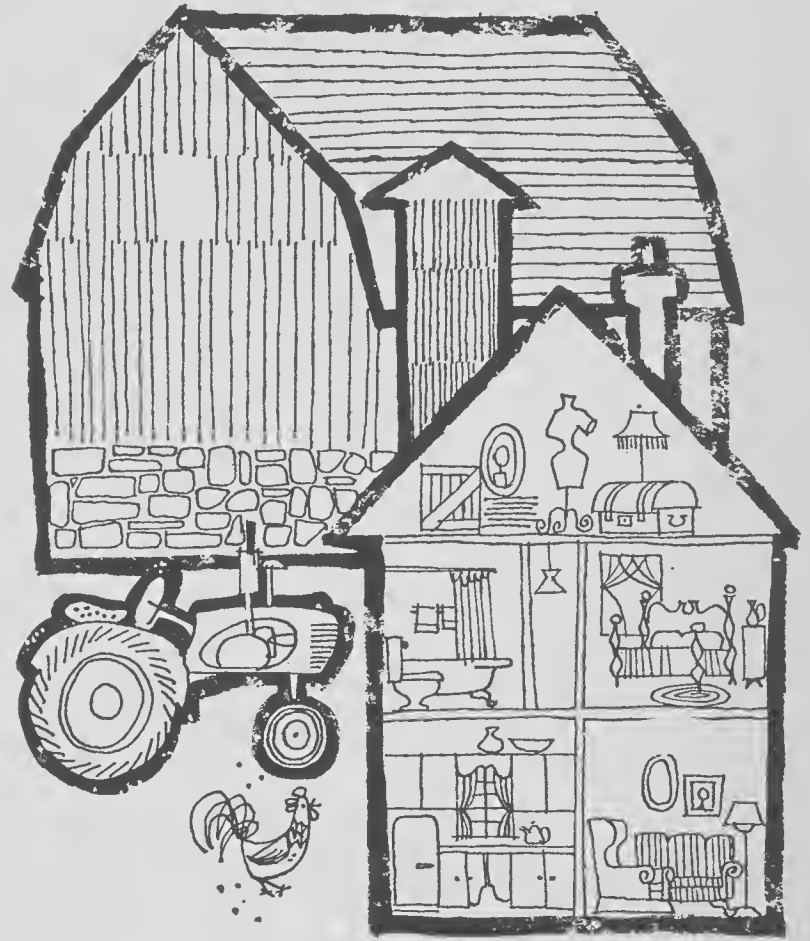
● **WHO GETS THE FAMILY FARM?** In the third article of the family farm series, Dr. Gilson outlines various ways of transferring a farm to the heirs—page 15.

● **THESE YOUNG PEOPLE** have added a new project to their farm and community programs. See page 52.



CATCHING A CATTLE THIEF. The why, how, what and where of Brucellosis control are summed up in a special cross-Canada report on page 14 of this issue.

Somewhere around your farm there's a job to be done



Do it now—when men and materials are available!

Winter's the best time to have those needed jobs done. During the winter lull, you have more time to supervise and help out and you can get better service and prompt attention for small jobs, particularly building and renovation jobs.

What's more, unhurried tradesmen and farm machinery repairmen can often do better work, faster and more economically.

FARMERS—Inquire about Government-backed **FARM IMPROVEMENT LOANS** available through your bank up to \$5,000 and with up to 10 years to repay. Loans for equipment, livestock, as well as a wide range of Home Improvements.

Help yourself—and at the same time, your community—by having jobs done *now!*

WHY WAIT FOR SPRING—DO IT NOW!



Issued by authority of the Minister of Labour, Canada

8057

COVER: The sleigh ride may be rarer than it used to be, but we continue to give it an honored place in our songs and pictures.

—H. Armstrong Roberts photo

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DON BARON, Eastern Canada

Home and Family Section:
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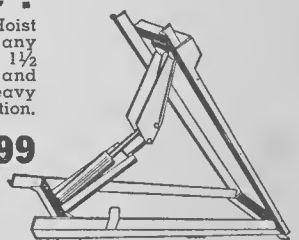
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Editorials

Trade Attack on Two Fronts

RECENTLY one of our farm leaders has seriously recommended that we in Canada "should spend less time worrying about foreign markets for our [farm] produce, and devote more time to developing our domestic markets." The argument brought forward in support of this line of reasoning goes something like this. Since some of the farm products which Canada has to export, such as wheat, feed grains and dairy products, are in world surplus, the prospects of making inroads into the world markets are limited and the path is also strewn with such trade barriers as quota restrictions, protectionist and subsidized self-sufficiency policies. There is, as well, the need to sign reciprocal trade agreements with such countries as India and New Zealand, who also have surpluses to export. Therefore, the best market in the future will be our home market—for both economic and trade reasons.

Now we have no quarrel with the part of the argument relating to the development of our domestic market for food. This should be done by whatever means that can be found to do it, including the application of a sound immigration policy geared to the national interest. Undoubtedly our domestic market for food will expand with increasing population and rising standards of living. What we are not prepared to accept is the suggestion that we should spend less time worrying about markets for those farm commodities which we export. The reasons should be well understood by now, but apparently they are not!

First we should like to draw attention to the comments on the subject by D. R. Campbell in his Farm Outlook article commencing on page

13 of this issue. Professor Campbell points out that for several decades, net exports plus additions to stocks have consistently amounted to between 25 and 35 per cent of our total agricultural production. Heavy production in other countries, export competition from the United States and appreciation in the exchange value of our dollar have made it hard for us to export as much as we should like in recent years. Our inability to do so has led to record stocks of grain—stocks which, if converted into livestock or livestock products, would convert the "grain surplus" into a "pork surplus" or a "beef surplus."

"The year 1958," Professor Campbell concludes, "demonstrated clearly our dependence on foreign markets; heavy exports of beef cattle and carcass beef, of pork cuts, of grain, and of tobacco have made 1958 a better year for farmers than any since 1952."

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL'S logic speaks for itself. But there is still another aspect of the subject which should not be overlooked. We refer to the fact that we are in a period when international trade relations are being reconsidered and reshaped to a considerable extent.

At the beginning of this month the European Economic Community took the first steps in a 10 to 15 year program aimed at gradually eliminating trade barriers among France, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg, and to align the economic, financial, agricultural and social policies of these countries. Another project which is still under negotiation is an organization which would

bring the other 11 European countries west of the Iron Curtain into a Free Trade Area with the six EEC or common market countries. There is talk in other regions of the world of developing free trade areas, including the North Atlantic Free Trade Area proposed for study by the Hon. L. B. Pearson. In addition to these developments, Canada played host as recently as last September to a Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference of considerable magnitude and, we hope, of some importance in expanding Commonwealth and world trade. Finally, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade continues as a liberalizing influence on world trade. Obviously, sincere thought, effort and action is being employed by many countries and by many organizations to the end of expanding the flow of trade between nations, and thus to gain economic strength and to achieve higher living standards for a larger segment of the world's population.

The point we wish to make about these developments is simply that Canada, as the fourth leading trading nation in the world, with agricultural exports amounting to more than 20 per cent of her total exports, cannot afford for an instant to turn her eyes or her influence from the plans or great decisions being made with respect to trade relations. Indeed we must continue to do considerable worrying about our foreign markets, and this applies especially to the agricultural sector of the economy.

We feel strongly that the farm movement should press for the expansion of existing markets for Canada's grain and other farm product exports, and for the development of new ones; and, oppose protectionist policies at home so that foreign countries will have dollars to buy our exports. More particularly, to avoid trade reprisals, Canadian farmers should resist supporting or demanding any action that could be construed by other countries as unreasonable protection for our own producers, or which run counter to the trade rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. V

It's Time to Halt Inflation

IT is highly significant to us, and we trust to a great many other Canadians, that several bank presidents have devoted a major part of their year-end annual meeting statements to the subject of inflation. They have made it abundantly clear inflation is a major and immediate danger facing Canadians, and that decisive action is needed in both the public and private sectors of the economy to combat it.

What are the danger signs? Inflation, the deterioration in the purchasing power of the dollar, continued throughout 1958 in spite of a levelling out in the economy and considerable unemployment. Wages and the consumer price index continued to rise, while the overall output of goods and services remained virtually unchanged. It is widely recognized that wage increases in excess of productivity gains are inflationary, and, likewise, that price increases which are excessive in relation to costs have inflationary consequences. These facts, together with the excessively large government deficit, the difficulty of financing it in face of the lack of interest in government bonds, the consequent sharp increase in the money supply, and the "inflation psychology" that is one element in the stock-market boom, point unmistakably to an inflationary upsurge of considerable magnitude unless steps are taken to halt it. In the words of one bank president, "the kindling for the inflationary fire has been laid and it will not take much of a breeze to make it burst into flame."

What of the consequences of the inflationary threat? This is what Mr. C. Sydney Frost of the Bank of Nova Scotia had to say on this

question: "Superficially agreeable though inflation may be, its costs in the long run are heavy. A little inflation is only too likely to lead to more inflation. For, if people are once convinced that a gradual rise in prices is inevitable, they are almost certain to try to protect themselves, thus driving up prices still further. Even if inflation could be held to small proportions, it could still cut the purchasing power of money in half in a generation—surely a prospect no sensible person can regard with equanimity."

We should like to add here these points made by J. A. C. Ashforth of the Toronto-Dominion Bank: "Creeping inflation will not assure us full employment or sustained economic growth. Recent experience is proof of this. Inflation begets booms and booms beget recessions."

We submit that inflationary pressures during recent years have already had serious consequences for farm people. On the one hand inflationary forces are tending to raise the costs of the many goods and services farmers have to buy, while, on the other, there are many complex forces causing a decline in farm prices. Any further extension of the pressure on farm costs can only make an already difficult problem more intolerable, and will make it that much harder for our agricultural exports to compete in foreign markets. This has already happened in the case of Argentine beef and French wheat—two countries which have experienced a runaway inflation.

What can be done to control inflation? Well again we would like to quote Mr. Ashforth:

"The time has come for Canadians to face squarely the question of whether or not they want a stable dollar and it is one that has to be faced by Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen. In the final analysis it will be the Average Citizen who will provide the answer. If he decides to vote for a stable dollar, he will have to recognize that there may be times when he will have to forego short-term economic gains for the long-term benefits of a currency which retains its purchasing power.

"A solution of the problem is going to require the co-operation of all segments of the community—government, business, labor, agriculture and investors.

"The first and foremost requirement is decisive action by government to put a stop to the inflationary process and this entails a revision of monetary and fiscal policies. There is not much sense in appealing to business, labor and others to hold the line against inflation if the policies of the government are creating inflationary pressures which make holding the line difficult or impossible.

"I fully appreciate that inflation has been popular in some sections of the community and governments must concern themselves with political as well as the economic consequences of their actions. But the Canadian people need to be told what the stakes are—what the consequences of continued inflation will be.

"Statesmanship rather than political action is needed. Given leadership, I am sure that the Canadian people will choose the right road."

All that remains to be said is to express the hope that the Prime Minister and other leaders on the political, industrial, labor and farm fronts have the capacity and courage to be statesmen. V

What's Happening

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE NOTE

Readers are reminded the Unemployment Insurance Commission extended coverage to poultry farming by regulations approved by the Governor in Council which came into effect on January 1, 1956. Section 58 of the regulations reads as follows:

"A person's employment shall be insurable, though otherwise excepted as being in agriculture, if it is in connection with any of the following undertakings: (a) breeding or raising poultry, (b) chick hatching, (c) preparation and marketing of poultry, (d) egg grading, or (e) breeding or raising race horses, saddle horses or light harness horses, unless the undertaking is carried on as an incidental part of farming operations."

If a farmer fails to insure such persons he is liable to be assessed contributions retroactively should the matter come to the attention of the unemployment insurance office. According to the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the best way for a farmer who employs help in poultry and egg production to get his particular situation cleared is to check with the nearest Unemployment Insurance Commission Office.

INTEREST IN FARM MANAGEMENT GROWS

Saskatchewan farmers are examining their farm enterprises. Already they have formed 23 farm management study clubs and plan to organize 20 more with the assistance of local ag-reps. Club membership varies from 10 to 24 members. Well over 500 farm families are expected to be in the Saskatchewan farm management club program early this year.

By means of this voluntary educational approach they hope to learn analytical techniques, the keeping of general farm records, and how to use these in appraising the effectiveness of their existing farm set-up. They hope to locate the weak and strong points within their farm organization and to find out where improvements might be made. They will also obtain information on income tax problems, farm family business arrangements, estate planning and farm accounting.

Jacob A. Brown, farm management specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, explains that work in this field in other provinces and in the United States shows that no single large factor determines the profit or loss on an individual farm. Many factors influence profit and loss. It is important, therefore, to do as well as possible in each factor. This is why farmers are organizing formal farm management study groups.

RESEARCH BRANCH HEADS NAMED

The top three positions in the reorganized, multi-million dollar Research Branch of the Canada Department of Agriculture have been filled. The appointments are to take effect April 1 of this year.

Dr. C. H. Goulden, currently director of the Experimental Farms Service,

will become Assistant Deputy Minister (Research). He will assume the position for which the late Dr. K. W. Neatby had been designated.

Under the new reorganization, Dr. Robert Glen, acting director of Science Service, will become director-general, Research Branch, and Dr. J. C. Woodward will assume the post of assistant director-general. Dr. Woodward is now associate director of the Experimental Farms Service.

MAY EXTEND PEACH MARKETING BOARD

At their annual meeting, members of the Niagara Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association confirmed their confidence in the province's peach marketing board, by voting approval to the idea of bringing pears, plums and grapes under its provisions as well. They also approved a resolution calling on local marketing boards to investigate the possibility of establishing a grower-owned canning plant. During the past season, six canning factories ceased operations.

(Please turn to page 7)



Very often at teething time baby suffers from the added discomfort of constipation. This condition tends to cause restlessness and irritation. During this period try Steedman's Powders, the standby of mothers for more than 100 years, they act safely and effectively as a gentle laxative. At your druggist's.

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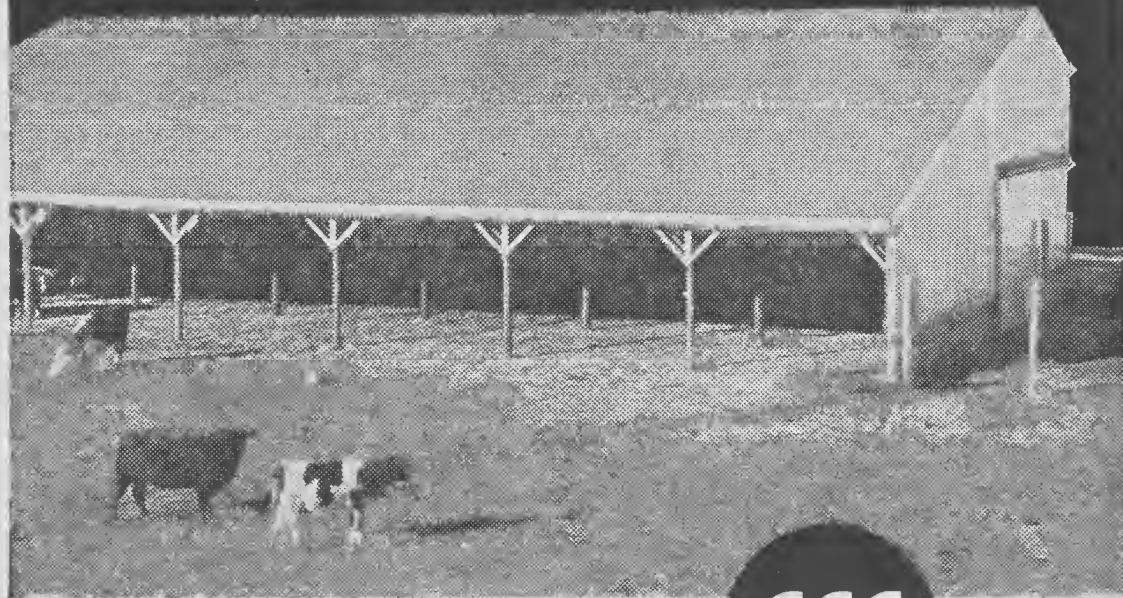
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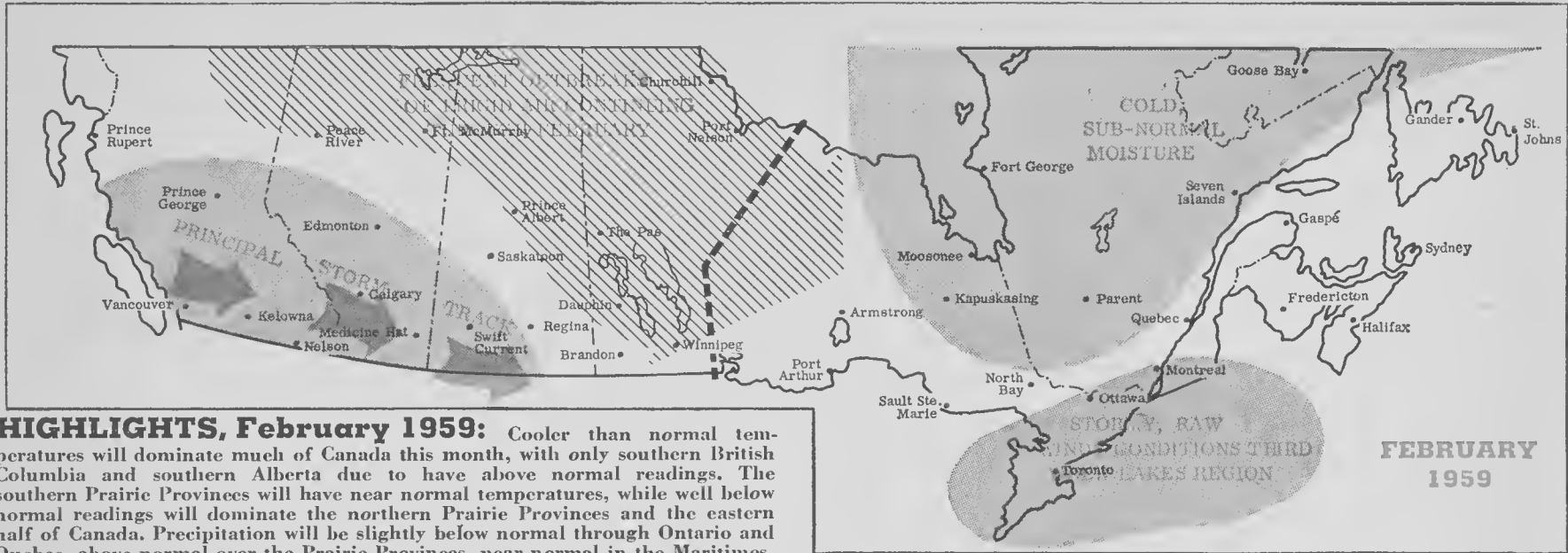


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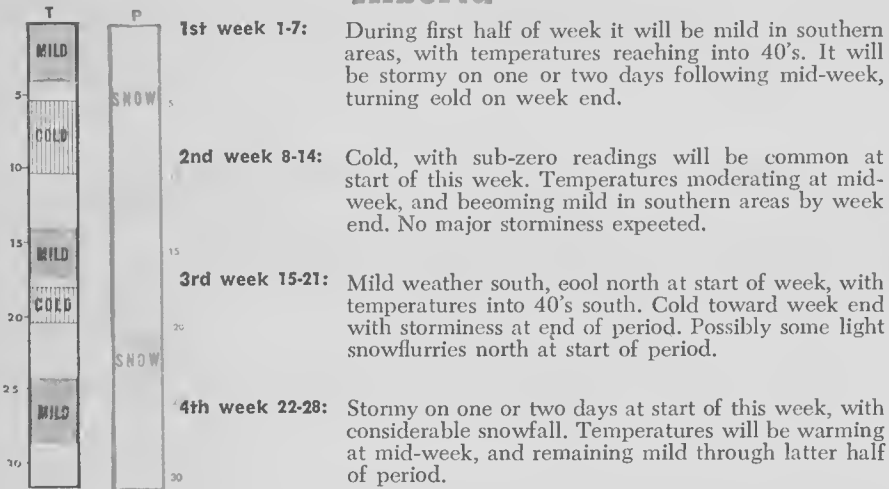
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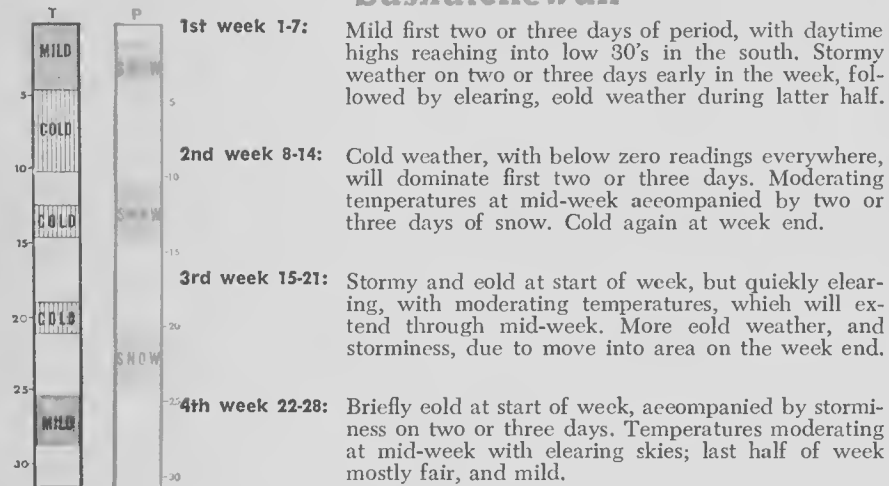
HIGHLIGHTS, February 1959: Cooler than normal temperatures will dominate much of Canada this month, with only southern British Columbia and southern Alberta due to have above normal readings. The southern Prairie Provinces will have near normal temperatures, while well below normal readings will dominate the northern Prairie Provinces and the eastern half of Canada. Precipitation will be slightly below normal through Ontario and Quebec, above normal over the Prairie Provinces, near normal in the Maritimes.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

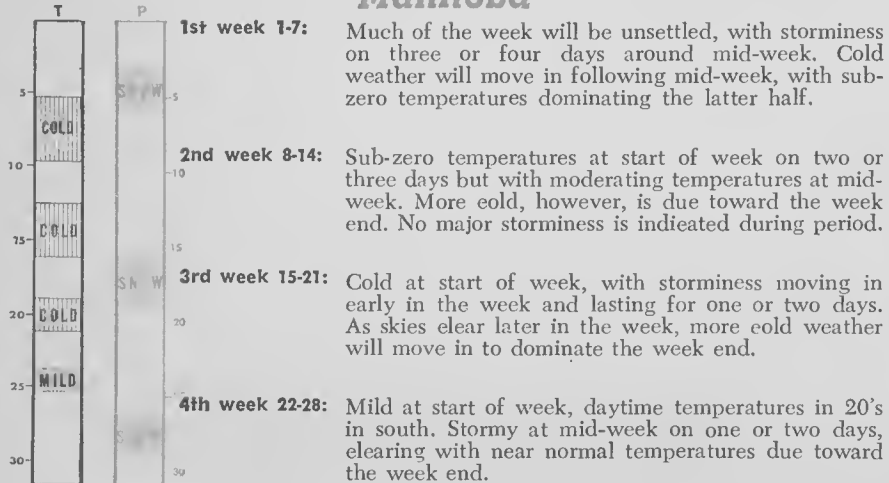
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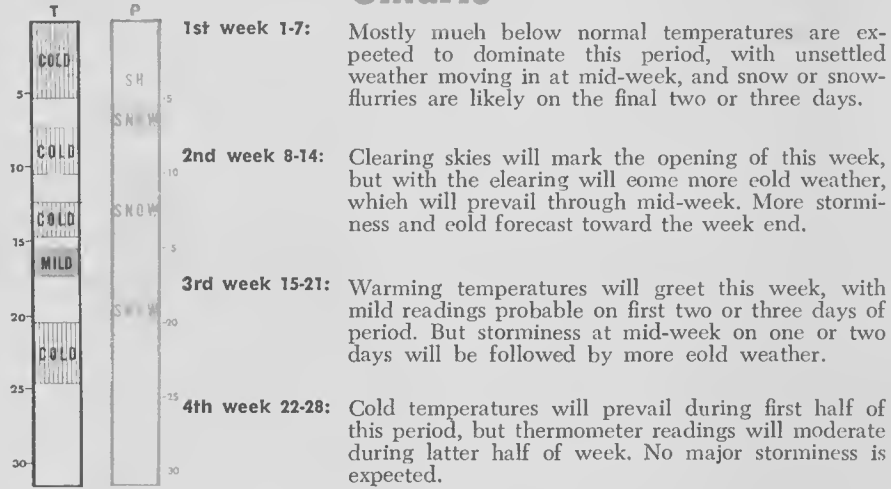
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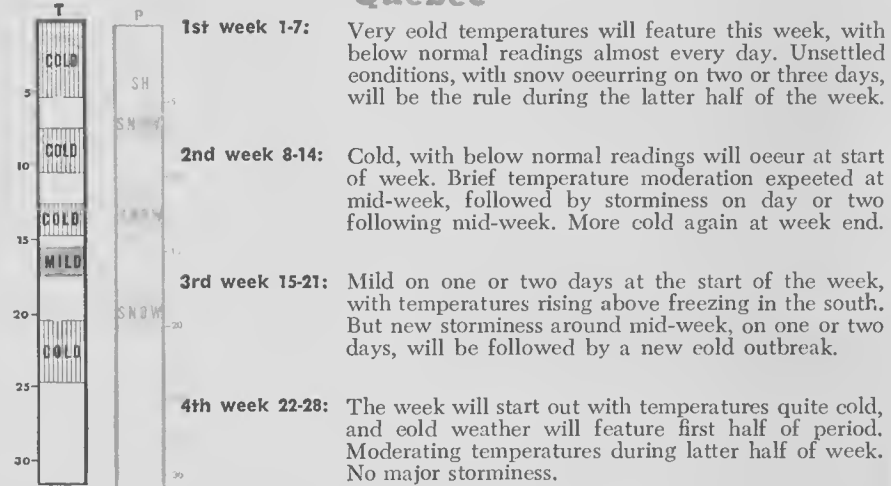
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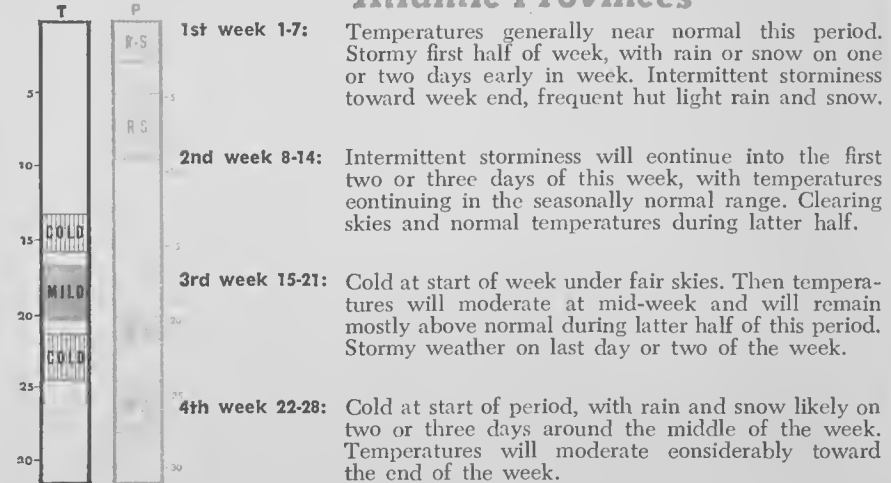
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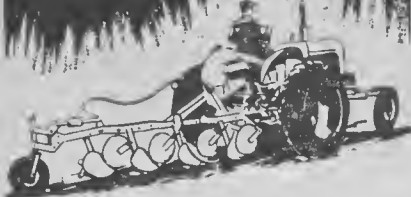
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WHAT'S HAPPENING

EXCHANGE POLICIES IN EFFECT

Grain handling companies have been advised by the Canadian Wheat Board that effective January 5, 1959, they will be allowed to exchange Board stocks of Red Spring Wheat grading No. 1, 2 or 3 Northern, or Amber Durum Wheat grading No. 1 C.W., No. 2 C.W., No. 3 C.W., Extra No. 4 C.W., or No. 4 C.W., for lower grade wheat, to enable bona fide producers to secure their seed requirements, up to a maximum of 500 bu. to any delivery permit holder. The exchange will be on a bushel-for-bushel basis and cash settlement must be made for the difference in grade, basis the Board's domestic sales prices.

The same policy will be followed with Board stocks of oats or barley of grades found suitable for seeding purposes up to a maximum of 300 bu. to any one delivery permit holder.

The CWB has announced it is also prepared to permit elevator companies to exchange with producers, on a bushel-for-bushel basis, Board stocks of No. 4 Northern, No. 5, No. 6 and Feed Wheat for wheat grading No. 1 Northern to No. 3 Northern. V

Letters

Real Farm Magazine

Dear Sirs:

We have often thought to send you a line or so to compliment you on that fine "real farm" magazine, The Country Guide . . .

Yes, my husband and I often say what a useful paper "The Guide" is. Both my husband's and my folks were subscribers as far back as we can recall. And we feel just as proud as subscribers too.

I think you'll permit me to say too that there's been a great improvement over the years. Each issue gets to be more interesting as they come. There's just "everything" in it!

Hope you don't think these are perhaps a lot of forced, meaningless words. I can assure you this is the way we feel . . .

So from us good work and best wishes.

Mr. & Mrs. W.F.,
Sheho, Sask. V

Dear Sirs:

I wish to express my strong approval of your last editorials (October issue). This is much more intelligent writing than many other editorials in our Western farm magazines.

We have so many surpluses that it is a great problem to know what to do to correct our economy. There is a surplus of credit which we use as money, and a budget deficit of \$800 million or more will worsen that situation. There is a surplus of grain and some other farm products. There are surpluses of coal, lumber, paper and pulp, oil, lead, zinc, copper, labor, and many manufactured items. We spend twice as much as we should on arms, as a large part of them are obsolete when delivered.

E.A.U.,
Love, Sask. V

(Please turn to page 8)



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Automatic Equipment Mfg. Company, creators of time and labor-saving equipment for the farmer-stockman, were the first to introduce Cattle Oiler machines over thirty years ago. Bath Sandhills and Stampede Oilers are fully automatic and equipped with positive oil control. Insecticide is released only as cattle rub and scratch. Our experience and know-how is your full guarantee.

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"Sandhills" ROPE-WICK

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Recommended for beef or dairy cattle, hogs, thin-skinned—short-haired animals, and for use in lairer-pens. Cattle entering Oiler lift rubbing element which actuates pump and a measured amount of insecticide flows down onto rope. Rope soaks up all the oil. Oil is released as cattle rub, applying insecticide to animals hair and hide. Giant size marine rope rubbing element is rot and wear resistant. Oiler NOW available with heavy-duty steel guard pictured at right. Steel guard encasement adds "scratchability" priced extra at \$3.70 for single unit — \$7.25 double.



Let Cattle Treat Themselves! GREAT NEW OILERS AT NEW LOW PRICES

Stampede OILER

Best for open range and cattle on pasture. Treats two or three cattle at a time. 8-gallon cylinder is freely suspended by chain, and equipped with adjustable oil control. As cattle enter Oiler, they turn cylinder which permits regulated amount of insecticide to saturate canvas apron. Cattle rub against apron and receive on application of pest paralyzing insecticide. Unlike Sandhills Oiler, Stampede Oiler wipes film of oil base insecticide onto animals' hair . . . Cattle can't pressure against it . . . Can't tear it up.



Price per
gallon
\$12.60
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Free Your Cattle of Costly Stock Pests!

Recommended Insecticide Concentrate
HESSKILL ROTOLEX

For best results at lower cost, mix Hesskill Rotalex with #2 fuel oil or petroleum distillate for use in cattle oilers. One gallon will take care of 50 to 100 cattle for several months . . . because it takes so little. Also mixes with water as a spray application. Safe for both dairy and beef cattle.

ORDER TODAY Sandhills oilers are fully automatic. Equipped with Auto-delivery pump. (Guaranteed leak-proof and fully adjustable). Oiler mounts to post, anywhere. Complete unit includes 5 gal. tank with mounting head, automatic pump and oil system, rubbing element and anchor chain.

FREIGHT PREPAID when a gallon or more insecticide is ordered with each oiler.

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BALL CLINIC, Dept. 539, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

LETTERS

(Continued from page 7)

Our Oldest Subscriber?

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing \$1.00 that I will send yearly as long as I can keep my hooks into life. I am nearly into my 95th year, so I don't see any use ordering it for more than a year ahead. I know you can't send the paper to where they have me booked for; even The Guide, as good as it is, can't stand the climate.

If you would like to see a 73rd wedding anniversary picture, I could send one.

Chas. Jordan,
North Burnaby, B.C.



1885



1958

Mr. Jordan did better than that. He also sent us the accompanying wedding picture to "show how gently Nature deals with people when harmony reigns." People should be young and smart at 100, he claims.—Ed.

Agree and Disagree

Dear Sirs:

Our editor says farmers deserve responsible leadership, which they haven't had for the last 25 years. There are scores of farmers who were officials of the first farm organizations who do not support the demands for deficiency payments of either the M.F.U. or M.F.A.

Trying to protect farmers as a class is like trying to cure a disease by protecting the germ that causes it, because you are protecting the very evil that is causing disaster, which both our farm organizations refuse to admit. Both refuse to admit their own evils from the standpoint of national welfare and responsibility, which is true of all organized classes.

E. E. James,
Portage la Prairie, Man.

Dear Sirs:

The editorial in the November issue on the address of Mr. James Patterson could not be left unanswered. The statements made by Mr. Patterson are not shocking to the farmer; possibly to the press that is Federation inclined.

Why do farmers and businessmen go into the hog business in a big way? It doesn't pay to keep a dozen or two hogs any more. Comments similar to those in the editorial play into the hands of the greedy, but do nothing for the welfare of the family farm.

Has it ever occurred to you that support prices up to a certain limit would give each farmer an opportunity to raise his quota of hogs, assured of a fair price?

Henry E. Wiebe,
R. R. 3, Morden, Man.

NEW POWER

3 S-M-O-O-T-H



BIG! INTERNATIONAL 460 WHEATLAND

DIESEL OR GAS

POWER		
*Belt hp.....	52.43	
*Drawbar hp.....	48.16	
ENGINE		
No. of cylinders....	6	
Clutch size.....	10.5 in.	
SPEEDS		
MPH	Reg.	TA*
First.....	2.0	1.3
Second.....	4.2	2.9
Third.....	5.7	3.9
Fourth.....	8.1	5.5
Fifth.....	17.9	12.1
Reverse.....	2.5	1.7

TRANSMISSION
IH Torque Amplifier

FUEL TANK CAP. 19 gals.

HIGHT TO TOP OF STEERING WHEEL 62 in.

WEIGHT LBS.
Gasoline model..... 4,410
Diesel model..... 4,519

HYDRAULIC SYSTEM
1, 2 & 3 Hydra-Touch
Valves
GPM (U.S.)..... 12

IH FEATURES AVAILABLE
Independent PTO
Power Steering

Buy NOW and get the IH

EARLY TRADER'S BONUS DEAL!

5 BIG BENEFITS

- You'll get a better deal on your trade-in by trading early...
- You'll receive interest at 6% on your trade-in, payable at once...
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POWERLINE FOR '59

From the World's finest engineering comes more of everything you want in farm power! Never before has there been, nowhere else will you find, a tractor line as complete, as new, or offering the tremendous value of the new Internationals. In every member of the IH line, from famous Cub to gigantic new 660, you'll find unquestioned leadership. Today as for over 50 years, the performance and value of International Harvester-built tractors are the standards of the entire industry.

for the BIG WEST!

COST-CUTTING SIXES!



BIGGER!

INTERNATIONAL 560

DIESEL OR GAS

POWER		
*Belt hp.....	60	
*Drawbar hp.....	54	
ENGINE		
No. of cylinders.....	6	
Clutch size.....	12 in.	
SPEEDS		
First.....	Reg. 2.11	TA* 1.42
Second.....	3.73	2.52
Third.....	5.23	3.53
Fourth.....	7.27	4.90
Fifth.....	16.19	10.93
Reverse.....	2.74	1.85
FUEL TANK CAP.... 27½ gals.		

HEIGHT TO TOP OF STEERING WHEEL.... 70.6 in.

WEIGHT LBS.
Gasoline model..... 5,800
Diesel model..... 5,980

HYDRAULIC SYSTEM
1, 2 & 3 Hydra-Touch
Valves
GPM (U.S.)..... 12 or 17

IH FEATURES AVAILABLE
Torque Amplifier
Independent PTO
Power Steering*

BIGGEST!

INTERNATIONAL 660

DIESEL OR GAS

POWER		
*Belt hp.....	75	
*Drawbar hp.....	68	
ENGINE		
No. of cylinders.....	6	
Clutch size.....	12 in.	
SPEEDS		
First.....	Reg. 2.15	TA* 1.45
Second.....	3.81	2.57
Third.....	5.33	3.60
Fourth.....	7.41	5.00
Fifth.....	16.51	11.14
Reverse.....	2.80	1.89
FUEL TANK CAP.... 33 gals.		

HEIGHT TO TOP OF STEERING WHEEL.... 74 in.

WEIGHT LBS.
Gasoline model..... 7,250
Diesel Model..... 7,430

HYDRAULIC SYSTEM
1, 2 & 3 Hydra-Touch
Valves
GPM (U.S.)..... 12 or 17

IH FEATURES AVAILABLE
Torque Amplifier
Independent PTO
Power Steering*

*Estimated

35-837

THE INTERNATIONAL 460 WHEATLAND, THE 560 AND THE 660 ALL HAVE THESE:

New IH Multi-Range 6 cylinder engines—the greatest advances in big-tractor power in 35 years! On every point—amount of power, smoothness, economy, efficiency, power flexibility—these new engines are beyond comparison with anything ever offered in any other tractor.

IH Torque Amplifier*—boosts pull-power up to 45% *on-the-go*—enables you to sail through tough spots or climb steep slopes *non-stop*—hold working depth when others must shift gears or stall.

IH Independent PTO—You get top perform-

ance of power-driven machines with IH TA and Independent PTO—without extra engines! Do everything a separate engine can do. Get all the advantages of engine-driven outfits, without extra engine expense.

IH Internal Hydra-Touch Systems—More hydraulic power than ever before... easily adapted to meet the most exacting requirements. Everything about the new internal Hydra-Touch system builds up to the finest, easiest, most efficient implement control any operator has ever known.

YOUR IH DEALER IS THE MAN TO SEE

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What Farm Organizations Are Doing

IFUC PLANS FOR '59

The Interprovincial Farm Union Council, at its annual meeting held in Winnipeg, Dec. 16 and 17, agreed to consult with the Wheat Pools and other farm organizations in planning a large delegation to Ottawa in support of the principle of deficiency payments as one means of supporting farm income, and at this time to press for such deficiency payments as would raise western farmers' grain income to a parity level.

The IFUC will give its full support to a renewal of the International Wheat Agreement. SFU President Alf Gleave, and retiring FUA President Arnold Platt, will be attending the negotiations in Geneva as part of the Canadian delegation.

Mr. Gleave has been elected chairman, and E. Nelson vice-chairman of the IFUC for the coming year. Mr. Nelson is the new president of the FUA. R. Usick, president of the MFU, and G. Hill, president of the OFU, are the new executive members. V

SFA SUPPORTS OTTAWA DELEGATION

Active support for the organization of a mass delegation to Ottawa to present the case for deficiency payments on wheat, oats and barley delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board during the crop years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 was pledged by the Saskatchewan Federation of Agriculture at its annual meeting in Regina, Dec. 11 and 12. The meeting at the same time endorsed the action taken by both the Farmers' Union and the Wheat Pool on deficiency payments.

The meeting agreed to take action, seeking assistance for the western grain grower to raise his grain income to a parity level; to renew negotiations with the Federal Government aimed at obtaining acceptance by the government of the principle of deficiency payments to be applied to wheat, oats and barley "as the most effective method of guaranteeing to grain producers a fair share of the national income"; and continue negotiations with the Prime Minister and Cabinet to obtain such payments on wheat, oats and barley delivered in the crop years since 1955-56.

It recommended the establishment of a price for wheat used for domestic human consumption at parity levels and protested payment by producers of subsidies now paid to Canadian millers on export flour.

Several resolutions were passed in connection with present government pricing policies. One recommended that support prices for hogs be maintained at present price levels until Dec. 31, 1959; another that adequate floor prices for agricultural commodities other than wheat, oats and barley be maintained through price stabilization legislation; and that the Federal Government bring floor prices into line with actual production costs, with such prices applicable at the producer level rather than the processor or distributor level.

Delegates recorded their support of efforts to renew the International Wheat Agreement. They also recommended the Federal Treasury absorb all storage charges on grain in commercial storage and went on record as favoring immediate government controls to arrest the present inflationary spiral.

They expressed concern about rates of duty on cattle and hogs entering the United States from Canada and asked government intervention to induce the U.S. Government to lower present rates, or at least maintain the present level. Extreme caution was recommended under existing anti-dumping legislation to avoid any possibility of reprisal against the Canadian livestock industry.

T. G. Bobier was re-elected SFA president. Alfred F. Gleave was named vice-president with Olaf Turnbull and Roy Atkinson SFU representatives on the SFA board. Remaining board members include H. A. Crofford, L. L. Gray and G. Ferguson. Mr. Bobier, Mr. Gleave and Mrs. Beatrice Trew, SFU women's president, were elected Saskatchewan representatives to the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. V

ALBERTA RECOGNIZES NEED FOR TRADE

Promotion of trade between Canada and other countries for hard or soft currencies, on a barter basis, or by more loans and gifts, was endorsed by the annual convention of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, in Edmonton, Dec. 8 to 12.

Lowering of tariff barriers was favored, but until this could be accomplished internationally, the meeting supported the use of tariffs, quotas and embargos against food products entering Canada found detrimental to the welfare of Canadian farmers.

A price support policy statement adopted by the convention asked for support prices at a parity level to be set one year in advance, to apply to all farm products sold in Canada and to give farm families their share of the national income.

Delegates agreed that domestic sales of farm products should be at levels

high enough to assure producers more than disaster prices, but not so high as to cause accumulation of surpluses; that deficiency payments should be made by the Federal Government when the market price was less than the agreed forward price; and suggested that "the portion of farm products sold at the parity level would be paid on each farmer's production only up to a certain gross income," to prevent abuse of the pricing program and to protect the family farm. Additional production would not be eligible for deficiency payments.

The Federal Government was asked to use Canadian trading firms as agents to negotiate sales of Canadian wheat and other grain to China and other countries through the Wheat Board. Elimination of tariffs on slaughter cattle and beef between the U.S. and Canada was requested.

The convention recommended use of surplus grain for agricultural and industrial development in underdeveloped countries with credits made available for Canadian wheat purchases.

Delegates endorsed a livestock policy that, among other things, recommended the farm unions work to establish provincial marketing boards and producer-controlled national boards with authority to handle and regulate livestock products entering interprovincial and export trade.

Increased premiums on both Grade A and B hogs were requested, together with equalized floor prices for hogs across Canada, the floor price to be set basis \$30 for Grade A.

The meeting agreed to initiate plans to send a large delegation to Ottawa to press for deficiency payments "and other urgent matters of Farm Union policy for which we can secure support from other participating organizations."

Ed Nelson, of Brightview, succeeded Arnold Platt as FUA president. V

SASK. FU ASKS PARITY PROGRAM

A parity of income program for agriculture, designed to maintain the family farm by a system of deficiency payments from the Federal Treasury on all agricultural products, was requested by the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union at its annual convention in Saskatoon, Dec. 2 to 5. The resolution

asked that such deficiency payments make up the difference between the realized farm price and a parity price and be made on "a basic volume of each farmer's production to maintain the level of the family farm at an equitable level." It asked that the domestic market price be established "at parity."

Another resolution asked the farm unions to seek Wheat Pool endorsement of this policy and recommended that the SFU take joint action with the pools and other farm unions to "urgently seek assistance for the western grain grower to raise his grain income to a parity level."

The delegate body went on record as favoring the immediate implementation of price control, to meet the present inflationary spiral and protested Federal Government action in granting the railways a 17 per cent freight rate increase. It recommended the government absorb this charge.

The convention asked for an all-risk comprehensive crop insurance plan to combine federal, provincial and farmer participation.

It turned down a resolution asking the SFU executive to look into the formation of a political action group but instructed the executive to appoint a committee to act in an advisory capacity to present the SFU viewpoint to any political group.

The 217 delegates attending the convention returned Alfred F. Gleave to the SFU presidency. V

MFU URGES PARITY PRICES

The Manitoba Farmers Union, in annual meeting at Winnipeg early last month, agreed to again press for parity prices on all farm products, to be administered by deficiency payments on a unit basis with a maximum amount to be negotiated between the IFUC and the Federal Government. This was a key resolution among some 60-odd which came before delegates for discussion.

Delegates also agreed to:

- Reject a resolution calling for a study of the proposal that an MFU committee meet with organized labor to consider the formation of a farmer-labor political party.

- Endorse a resolution asking that the board of directors leave the door open for negotiations with the MFA on amalgamation.

- Favor a plan to send a large delegation of western farmers to Ottawa in co-operation with other farm groups in support of its deficiency payment plan.

- Take a strong stand against vertical integration, and make strong representation to agricultural departments, universities, etc., to reconsider their stand on this trend, and to make a further study of the family-type farm.

Delegates also passed resolutions asking the Federal Government to:

- (1) Establish floor prices on all grades of eggs and that they be paid directly to the producer;
- (2) set support prices on hogs at the same level in the capitals of each province;
- (3) pay the export subsidy on flour;
- (4) pass legislation to include farm labor under the Unemployment Insurance Act. V



Ontario Federation of Agriculture executive for 1958-9 (l. to r.): L. Laventure, Glasgow Station; C. Huffman, Harrow; J. A. Ferguson, St. Thomas; L. Jasper, Midway, past president; G. Greer, Ottawa, president; W. Tilden, Harriston, first vice-president; and A. H. Musgrave, Clarksburg, second vice-president.

GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

WHEAT EXPORTS have experienced no major break; if anything, prospects are dimmer. Large Australian crop is now coming to market, Argentine crop is good and U.S. supplies pressing. Canadian special deals may need to be stepped up.

ANOTHER GOOD YEAR FOR CATTLEMEN appears likely for 1959. Lower prices in the U.S. are predicted for 1960, but decline will depend on how fast herds are expanded--if only moderate, good prices may hold. Now is an excellent time to cull out and build up quality of breeding stock.

HOG PRICES likely to remain at floor level for next two months at least. With cheap feed readily available at present, even floor prices may be fairly attractive.

RYE MARKET still depressed by strong wheat and feed grain competition, and outlook is not bright. Crop likely to lose more ground as a cash proposition, but useful as part of rotation.

SOYBEAN PRODUCTION set another record last year, but like many other crops, prices are feeling effect of record U.S. production. Also, there has been some talk of importing Chinese beans. Price support levels should assure reasonable profits this season.

BROILER PRODUCERS have been put through the wringer during past quarter. However, product is well accepted by consumers and our guess is output will show a further increase this year, though not as great as last year's.

FEED GRAIN PRICES likely to remain low, although there could be some distortions if drought should hit Prairies. Record U.S. supplies would prevent big price increase in Canada. Nevertheless, drought would upset livestock production patterns.

BARLEY SALES to Europe remarkably good considering much of their wheat crop was reported as fit only for feed. Exports may approach last year's 80 million bushels; this, plus expected heavy feeding, should draw down surplus stocks.

CANADIAN CORN PRODUCTION continues to increase, but still supplemented by American imports. U.S. farmers recently voted against marketing quotas. Situation boils down to: farmers there will likely plant more corn next year and most will be eligible for slightly higher price supports.

EGG PRICES likely to remain low for next two months when demand for hatching eggs may strengthen market. This may be a good time to cull star boarders.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY appears to be on the upswing, although unemployment is a serious factor this winter. Consumer demand for farm products likely to remain strong in 1959.

For 1959

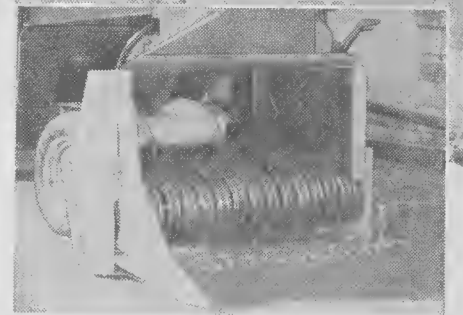
THE NEW IMPROVED Model 'S' McKEE ONE MAN HARVESTER

The McKee harvester needs but one man, but there are always interested farmers around. Shown with the new McKee self-unloading wagon.



Featuring new

- FIVE-FOOT CUT WITH UNDERSLUNG OFF-SET PICK-UP
- QUICK DETACH CUTTER BAR
- AUGER TYPE FEEDING
- DEEP ANGLE SHREDDER KNIVES
- HIGHER CAPACITY DISCHARGE
- QUICK SWITCH PICK-UP HEADS
- OVERALL INCREASED CAPACITY



The five foot cutter bar on the New Model S can be attached or detached in a few minutes. More pick-up teeth, improved feeder mouth design, and power auger, all give tremendous feed handling performance.

The new Model S McKee Harvester still retains all the trouble free features of the previous models, plus many new outstanding advantages which enable it to out-perform them all. A new large 36 inch fan and closed fan housing give higher capacity loading and unloading with less H.P. than ever before.

You can harvest 2½ to 3 tons of cured hay per hour and blow it to the farthest corner of your highest loft. (It's wonderful for stacking in the open field, too.)

You can cut, shred, and blow green corn to the top of a fifty-foot silo. (New corn knives and ledger plate handle many tons of finely shredded palatable ensilage per day.)

You can quickly transport swathed grain to a separator or pick up combine straw for bedding. (Tremendous air suction at the pick-up gets all the fine chaff ordinarily lost.)

You can switch from hay to corn pick-up in minutes, and the new self-unloading wagon will handle all crops without a fork being lifted.

You need only *one* machine, one tractor and one man. Think of the savings in depreciation, overhead, repairs, gasoline and labor.

You can produce more beef, get more milk, with shredded hay, grass, and corn than with any other type of roughage. You feed ground grain to your cattle; why *not* feed roughage that is well shredded for better and complete consumption?

The new Model S McKee Harvester can be purchased *now* at an off-season discount.

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NEW JOHN DEERE "30" Series Tractors...

Turn "Millstones" Into "Milestones"



Here's dependable power . . . peak fuel economy . . . adaptability . . . durability . . . ease of operation . . . the "730" Diesel Standard, pulling a John Deere 656 Tool Carrier.

Are you familiar with these farming "millstones" . . . work lagging behind schedule, insufficient tractor power for your needs, high fuel and maintenance costs, too much daily drain on your muscles, excessive stalling and downshifting during tillage operations, an outmoded powershaft and hydraulic system, jolting rides over rough fields? Now, you can turn these "millstones" into "milestones" with a new John Deere 4-plow "630" or 5-plow "730" Standard or the 6-plow "830" Diesel.

More Work, Higher Profits

Here's the power, speed, and fuel economy you need for large-acreage grain

operations. Here's added maintenance savings, thanks to the exclusive John Deere two-cylinder engine design, featuring half-as-many, twice-as-husky parts. These factors and the modern John Deere features at the right add up to more daily work output, better-quality work, less fatigue, and larger profits. The "630" and "730" Standards offer a choice of gasoline or all-fuel engines, and in the "730," you can select the same outstanding Diesel engine that holds the all-time tractor fuel-economy record. Ask your John Deere dealer to demonstrate one of these modern, profitable tractors on your farm soon.

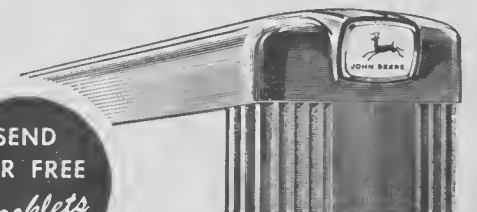
Look at All These Outstanding Features

- * **Advanced Power Steering** takes all the muscle work out of steering the tractor every minute you're at the wheel.
- * **Custom Powr-Trol** hydraulic system offers you accurate fingertip control of single or double hookups of drawn equipment.
- * **Universal 3-Point Hitch** for 630 and 730 Models features exclusive Load-and-Depth Control to maintain ground travel speed on heavy tillage jobs.
- * **Independent PTO** delivers full power output of engine; enables you to handle power-driven machinery more efficiently in heavy crops.
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You'll pull dual hookups and large equipment with a powerful "830" Diesel, shown with a John Deere 20-foot 1200 Series Surflex Tiller.

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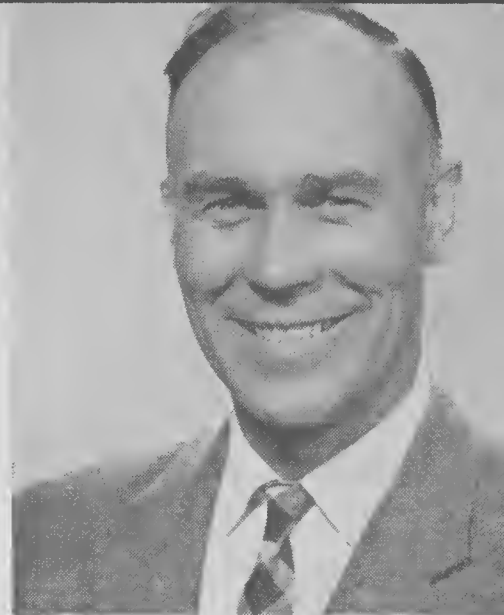
Name _____ ☐ Student

R. R. _____ Box _____

Town _____ Province _____

FARM OUTLOOK for '59

by D. R. CAMPBELL



[O.A.C. photo]
Professor Campbell is head of the department of agricultural economics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

IN 1958, agriculture continued its tendency of recent years to run counter to the general economy, by experiencing a year of improved incomes while the rest of the economy was beset with unemployment, wage disputes, and lower per capita real incomes. The improvement in agriculture resulted largely from higher livestock prices, above average grain sales, heavier yields of cash crops, and increased federal government subsidies.

This past year has pointed up, once again, the dependence of Canadian agriculture on export markets. There has been an increasing tendency in recent years to express optimism concerning the long term outlook for agriculture because of our growing Canadian population and the prospect that farmers will eventually produce only for a domestic market. Such views are not only misleading, but are a downright disservice to agriculture.

For several decades, net exports plus additions to stocks have consistently amounted to 25-35 per cent of our total agricultural production. Heavy production in other countries, export competition from the

United States, and appreciation in the exchange value of our dollar have made it hard for us to export as much as we should like in recent years. Our inability to do so has led to record stocks of grain—stocks which, if converted into livestock or livestock products, would convert the "grain surplus" into a "pork surplus" or a "beef surplus."

The year 1958 has demonstrated clearly our dependence on foreign markets; heavy exports of beef cattle and carcass beef, of pork cuts, of grain, and of tobacco have made 1958 a better year for farmers than any since 1952.

THE federal government has made a number of direct contributions to higher cash and net farm incomes in 1958. Increased payments for wheat surplus storage, acreage payments to wheat producers, Colombo Plan sales of wheat, feed freight assistance, Prairie Farm Assistance Act payments, high price supports for butter and skim milk powder, and other price supports have all involved considerable contributions to cash and net farm income.

While 1958 marked a considerable recovery for Canadian agriculture, 1959 does not look so favorable. On balance, it is to be expected that cash income will decline 5 to 7 per cent in 1959. Net income depends considerably upon the size of Western grain crops, and consequently cannot be estimated with confidence.

THE Canadian Economy in 1959 is expected to show limited improvement over 1958. The recession of 1957-58 was softened considerably by a record number of housing starts, a large proportion of them with government-backed financing, and by strong spending on consumer goods. In 1959, investment by industry on buildings, machinery, and inventories will probably replace house-building as the major factor in recovery. However, capital spending on large public utility and natural resource development programs is likely to be down. On balance, 1959 should be similar to 1958, with only slight improvement. Unemployment is likely to continue well above the post-war average.

Commodity Forecasts

LIVESTOCK

Cattle. Cattle exports should be high through 1959, though lower than in 1958 if only because of strong demand in Canada. United States cattle numbers reached their peak in January 1956, declined in 1957 and 1958, but are expected to show a 2-3 per cent increase by January 1959. Since this increase is largely in calves, prices for breeding and feeding stock should be strong throughout the year. Prices of fed cattle will probably be softer because of record supplies of feed grain in the United States and the large number of cattle on feed at present.

Canadian prices should be strong throughout 1959, following roughly the seasonal price patterns shown in Figure 1. An early winter softening of fed cattle prices is in prospect, with revival in the early summer.

Hogs. Unusually heavy marketings in late 1958 have demonstrated the remarkable absorptive capacity of the Canadian and American markets for Canadian pork so long as there is a short supply of pork in the U.S.A., and short supply of beef in both markets. Exports of 8-9 per cent of our production, plus higher domestic consumption have avoided any excessive build-up of stocks either by the trade or by the Stabilization Board. United States production is expected to increase 15-20 per cent, re-

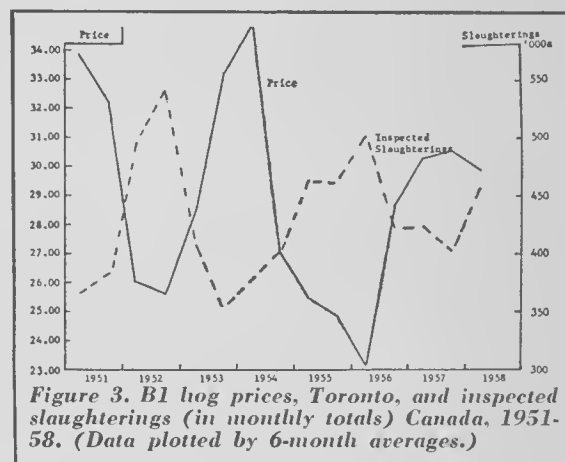


Figure 3. B1 hog prices, Toronto, and inspected slaughtering (in monthly totals) Canada, 1951-58. (Data plotted by 6-month averages.)

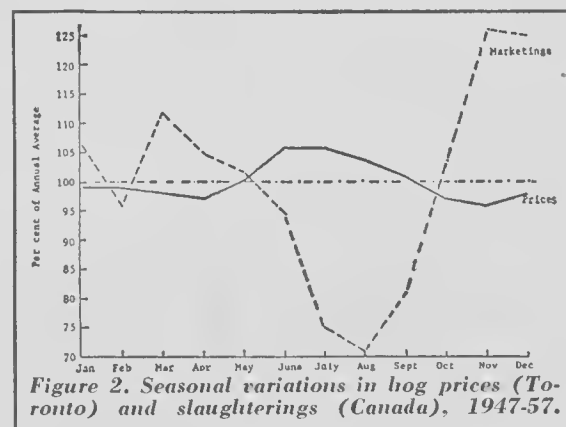


Figure 2. Seasonal variations in hog prices (Toronto) and slaughterings (Canada), 1947-57.

sulting in lower prices and reduced exports from Canada.

The normal seasonal price pattern of Figure 2 should hold for Canada in 1959, with an average of about 27 cents (Toronto). Heavy supplies and the prospects of still heavier marketings will add to pressures to reduce the support level.

That we are presently in the "heavy production—low price" part of the cycle is evident from Figure

3, taken from a study made by R. G. Marshall of the O.A.C. staff. In Figure 3, slaughterings are monthly totals. For the four weeks ending December 6, 1958, the total slaughtered was 649,000 with the price almost at the floor level across Canada.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The dairy industry experienced in 1958 a year of record production, declining per capita consumption of milk products, high price supports, and rapidly increasing stocks. There is little to indicate any change in the trend toward higher total milk production; higher production per cow is to be expected, and such increases offset any recent trend to reduced numbers of milk cows.

Creamery Butter. In its outlook for 1958, the federal Department of Agriculture estimated a domestic disappearance of 335 million pounds and production of 315 million pounds. Instead, disappearance will do well to reach 310 million pounds and production will be about 335 million pounds. An apparent deficit of 20 (Please turn to page 53)

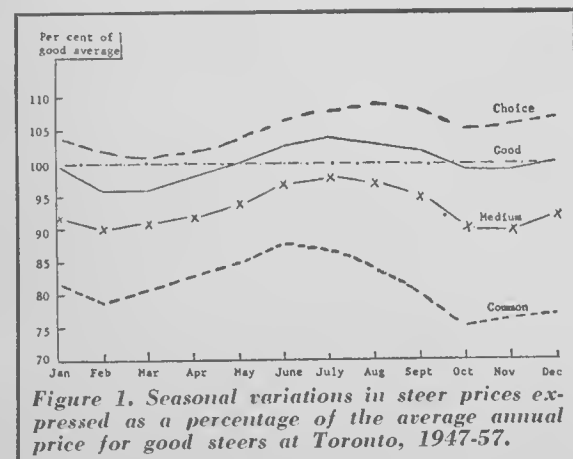


Figure 1. Seasonal variations in steer prices expressed as a percentage of the average annual price for good steers at Toronto, 1947-57.



[Don Smith photo]

CATCHING A CATTLE THIEF

*Every cattleman and dairyman
has a part to play in the big drive
to root out Brucellosis from Canada's herds*

A STAFF REPORT

WHETHER we call it Brucellosis, Bang's disease or contagious abortion, it's a disease that costs the Canadian cattle industry at least \$9 million a year, without counting the millions of dollars in jeopardy if our cattle exports to the U.S.A. are affected.

Bang's enters a herd by stealth and it may be several months before it is revealed by a premature birth or abortion. It can wipe out an entire calf crop with a bunch of heifers calving for the first time, and about a quarter of the heifers will become sterile. Even cows that give birth to healthy calves may carry the disease and infect others. Milk production also suffers. Another result may be that it will encourage other diseases, such as mastitis.

That's not all. Bang's is a menace to our own health. It can be transmitted to us in the shape of undulant fever.

The facts are clear, but the problem is tough. Millions of animals are involved, the battle must be fought on thousands of farms strung out across thousands of miles, veterinarians are not overabundant, we are affected by U.S. regulations, and there is no known cure for the disease. If we are to succeed, every cattleman and dairyman must know what the score is and what he can do about it. That's the purpose of this article.

CANADA has a two-pronged attack on Bang's. There is the Federal-Provincial calfhood vaccination program, which can push back the disease, and the Federal test and slaughter policy, which can bring it under control.

The national vaccination program started in 1950. In 1957, a million calves were vaccinated under this scheme, representing 65 per cent of the female calf population. In Ontario, for example, vaccination is largely responsible for reducing the cattle reacting positively to Bang's tests, from 4.4 per cent in 1954, to less than 1 per cent now.

Vaccine is supplied without charge by the Federal Department of Agriculture. It has to be administered by registered veterinarians because of the danger to humans of undulant fever infection if it is mishandled. The various provincial government schemes meet all or part of the veterinarians' fees.

Most farmers will be familiar with the vaccination scheme, but are not quite sure about the Federal test-and-slaughter program. This is built around a system of Brucellosis control areas, which must not be less than a county or municipality. Basically, the following steps are needed to establish a control area.

1. The area submits a petition to the provincial department of agriculture, asking the Federal Department of Agriculture to accept it into the scheme.

2. All susceptible cattle in the area are given a blood test, except calves under 8 months, steers, spayed heifers, and official vaccinates up to 36 months of age.
3. All animals reacting positively to the test are ordered slaughtered, and the premises are cleaned up and disinfected. Compensation paid for slaughter is \$70 for grade cattle and \$140 for purebreds, plus the market price if the meat has to be destroyed. A quarantine order is placed on the entire herd to guard against the sale of any animals that might be exposed to infection.
4. When the tests are completed, and if no more than 1 per cent of the cattle in the area are infected, and if infected herds do not exceed 5 per cent of all the herds, the area will be certified for 3 years.
5. If the percentage is only slightly more than the requirement, the area can be certified following a retest within 120 days, provided that no more than 1 per cent of the cattle are infected at that time.
6. After certification, a close check is kept on the level of infection. In the case of dairy cattle, a milk ring test is applied to samples collected at dairies and milk factories from all milk and cream shippers in the area. Positive reactions are followed up with a serum agglutination test of the herd.

WHAT of the results? In late November, The Country Guide was told by Dr. Kenneth Wells, the Veterinary Director-General of Canada, that over 400,000 cattle were tested in the first year, 1957-58, compared with an expectation of not more than 200,000. The score in each of the provinces at that time was as follows:

Prince Edward Island—All tested and certified as a Brucellosis-free area.

Nova Scotia—3 areas tested and certified, 5 more accepted for tests.

New Brunswick—4 areas certified, testing in 8 more.

Quebec—Testing in 6 counties.

Ontario—2 counties certified, testing in 9 more.

Manitoba—Testing in 1 area, 25 areas accepted for control work.

Saskatchewan—Testing in 5 areas, 159 rural municipalities accepted for control work.

Alberta—4 areas accepted for testing.

British Columbia—4 areas certified.

Yukon—Single area certified.

Dr. Wells expects that all counties where testing had begun by November would be certified by the time that cattle go to grass in the spring. No

Check this feature for a discussion of:

- ✓ Why we must have Brucellosis control.
- ✓ How calfhood vaccination helps.
- ✓ What test-and-slaughter means.
- ✓ Where the program stands now.
- ✓ What might happen to listed herds.
- ✓ How U.S. regulations affect us.
- ✓ What you should know about interprovincial movement.

forecast was made for other areas. He also announced that the testing of blood samples taken by veterinarians had been speeded up by providing laboratory facilities at points across the country.

In view of the limited number of veterinarians, especially in the West, it has been suggested that the work would go even faster if blood samples could be taken by trained technicians. They would not make the tests. The Federal Department of Agriculture has not accepted this so far as a feasible method of operating the scheme.

IN addition to the test and slaughter policy in control areas, there is another scheme known as the Listed Herd Policy, which has been useful to cattlemen, particularly exporters. This consists of annual tests to give individual herds a Brucellosis-free standing, and is provided free by the Federal Government.

This listed herd plan may now be due for revision, according to Dr. Wells. He argues that under the control area policy, cattlemen in certified areas will be able to ship their stock anywhere in the world. This will make it hard to justify tying up staff veterinarians on listed herd work, when they have so much else to do. A new policy might provide for cattlemen to pay private veterinarians to take blood samples, which the Federal laboratories would test without charge, and listed status would be issued.

He adds: "Of course, if any cattle reacted positively to the test, the Health of Animals Division veterinarians would make subsequent tests to help the cattleman regain his Brucellosis-free standing."

THE U.S. cattle import regulations are not responsible for Canada's eradication program, but there's no doubt that these regulations have made our program even more urgent. They have made things somewhat tougher for the Canadian exporter, but no one can rightly quarrel with farmers south of the line if they (Please turn to page 36)



[Guide photo]

Keeping the Farm in the Family—3

by J. C. GILSON

Who Gets the Family Farm?

Are you facing the critical decision of how and when to transfer your farm to your heirs? If so, this third of four articles on the family farm may help you

THE average farm family has three or four children. Of these, usually one son will remain at home to work on the farm. However, all of the children are potential heirs to the home farm. It is obvious that many difficulties may be created if the parents fail to make some arrangement for the transfer of the farm. The question is simply this: Who gets the family farm and how is it to be achieved?

No other problem in Canadian agriculture deserves as much attention as the one of transferring the family farm between generations. How and when the farm should be passed from father to son is one of the most critical decisions facing many farm families.

At the present time in Canada 20 per cent of the farm operators are over 60 years of age, while 22 per cent are under 35 years of age. Many fathers and sons in these age groups are involved with less than satisfactory transfer arrangements.

A large number of fathers are working well past a reasonable age of retirement. They are hesitant to relinquish the title to the farm because the farm represents their savings or "pension fund." They are fearful that a transfer arrangement may involve a sacrifice of their independence and security during old age.

Many sons are discouraged with their future on the farm where a transfer agreement is lacking. It is difficult to interest many of these sons in extension projects or vocational training programs when their plans for the future are so indefinite.

Countries throughout the world are looking for ways to strengthen the family farm. In 1946 delegates from many parts of Europe, South America, Canada and the United States met at the University of Chicago to discuss family farm policy. It is interesting to note that one problem common to all countries was the one of transferring the family farm from one generation to the next.

THERE are several methods by which the father may pass the farm on to his son. The best method for any given family can only be decided after the family has acquainted itself with the different types of transfer arrangements.

Laws of Inheritance

Where no plans have been made the farm may be passed from one generation to the next by the provincial laws of inheritance. This is not usually a satisfactory method of transfer.

Where a farm operator dies without leaving a will he is said to have died "intestate." His property then is distributed to his heirs according to the laws of the province in which he lives. In most of the provinces, if the intestate leaves a widow and no children, the property goes entirely to the widow. If there is one child, the widow receives half, and the child receives the other half of the property. Where there is more than one child in the family the widow receives one-third of the property and the remaining two-thirds is divided equally among the children.

Transfer of farm property by the laws of inheritance usually does not result in satisfactory arrangements where there are other heirs besides the son working on the farm. In other words, the property is divided equally but not necessarily equitably. For example, one son may have sacrificed an education to remain on the farm. The other children may never have contributed anything to the farm after they had received a reasonably good education. And yet, under the provincial laws of inheritance, the son who remained on the farm may find himself paying off other heirs for improvements on the farm that were due entirely to his own labor or savings.

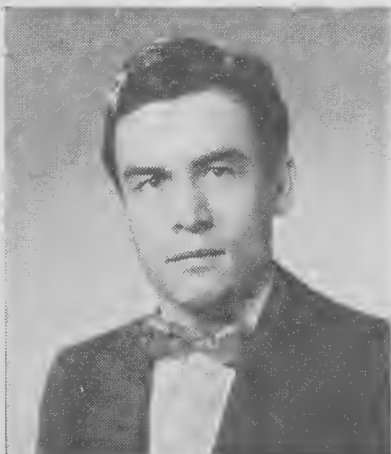
Farm families should not depend on the laws of inheritance to transfer the farm from one generation to the next. It may take months and even years to settle a family farm estate where a farmer dies intestate. And even after costly legal procedures it is unlikely that the farm son would receive his equitable share of the farm property.

Transfer by Will

A will is a document by which a person directs how his property is to be disposed of after his death. For many of the provinces there are two types of wills: (1) holograph, and (2) solemn form.

A holograph will is one which is written solely in the handwriting of the testator and signed by himself. This type of will (Please turn to page 33)

Dr. Gilson says:



Any sound farm transfer should include arrangements that:

- Have been worked out while both the father and son are still living.
- Provide a reasonable degree of security for the farm operating son.
- Take into account considerations which are to be given to non-farm heirs.
- Are based on suitable legal advice and documentation.

THEY LIKE LACOMBES



Group of growthy 3-month-old Lacombe-Yorkshire pigs on Blechinger farm.

Some opinions on the All-Canadian hog since it was distributed among breeders

by **RICHARD COBB**

AFTER little more than a year since some Lacombe boars were distributed in Canada, here are comments from three Saskatchewan farmers:

"We're getting fast growing crossbreds and a good bacon type," says the Koob family of Meacham.

"The Lacombe's a great hog. The young crossbred litters are very thrifty," according to Nick Bendig of Bruno.

"We used to have a Yorkshire boar, but got rid of him when we saw what our Lacombe could do," Carl Blechinger of Annaheim told The Country Guide.

The first limited distribution of Lacombe boars was made as the result of a draw in the fall of 1957. Up until that time, Louis and Clement Koob had been in some doubt about their future in hogs. Then their first Lacombe-Yorkshire crossbred litters began to appear, and the brothers sat up and took notice. Here was something that looked a lot better than their straight Yorkshire litters, and some of the other crosses they had tried. They noticed particularly that they were getting faster gains than they had previously. Word got around, and most of the litters were sold for breeding stock in the first year.

What's even more interesting, the Koobs have started to take a closer look at the hog business. The Lacombe boar is upgrading their whole operation, from getting better sows to mate with him, to building a new pig barn. The young pigs are now having iron injections, and supplements are going into the ration. They will likely concentrate more on hogs and rely less on grain and a few cattle.

If they had any doubts, they landed even deeper in the hog business last fall, when Clem and Dominic (their father) each drew another boar in the second release of Lacombes.

The first breed of swine to be developed in Canada, the Lacombe is 55 per cent Landrace, 23 per



Nick Bendig with his Lacombe boar. He says he is still breeding Landrace, but thinks the Lacombe can do a lot for commercial Yorkshire breeders.

cent Berkshire and 22 per cent Chester White. For foundation stock, Berkshire sows were chosen to provide a high milking capacity, uniformity of backfat and fulness of ham. Landrace-Chester and Danish Landrace boars provided the white coloring and additional bacon characteristics. The purpose was to produce a breed which would result in vigorous, growthy pigs of good bacon type when crossed with the Yorkshire.

NICK BENDIG, who also received a boar in 1957, thinks the Lacombe is a great hog, and says he gets a very good pig in the first cross. His customers have been well satisfied with the crossbreds and have been coming back for more.

However, Nick has been in the purebred Landrace business for the past 3 years, and hasn't made up his mind whether he prefers Landrace or Lacombe. As far as grades go, the Landrace and the Lacombe crosses (with both Yorkshire and Landrace) have been doing equally well.

One thing he is sure about, in his experience the Yorkshire hog has been growing too fat and getting away from good strains, so he thinks that Lacombe will do nothing but good to the Yorks. This makes the Lacombe the coming thing in the hog business through crossbreeding, and it could give a real lift to the commercial breeder because of the hybrid vigor he gets.

Bendig also thinks there's a lot of experimenting still to be done with Lacombe on the farm, as well as in research establishments. He would like to have a breeding group of Lacombe so he could start to develop a strain himself.

"Don't misunderstand me," he says. "I'm not through with Landrace. I have them on A.R. tests and they're scoring high. The choice won't be an easy one, because some of my Lacombe-Yorkshire crosses have made 45 pounds at weaning, which is up to A.R. standard."

So he will go along with both Landrace and Lacombe for now, also keeping Yorkshires for crossbreeding.

Whatever else he may decide, Nick is convinced that good management is the most important item of all. "We've got to have strict culling programs to improve our hogs," he says. "And another thing. A lot more of us will have to get smart and become more businesslike in our methods if we're to get anywhere."

His own plans are to build a \$3,000 piggery with concreted yards, to mechanize his operation wherever possible, and to set up a program that will enable him to turn out a standard product. He'd like to specialize in selling (*Please turn to page 18*)



The Koobs got this Lacombe boar in 1957. Through it they are taking management more seriously.



These Lacombe gilts were among those shipped in breeding groups to farms in the fall of 1958.



C. Blechinger's Lacombe with his Yorkshire sows. He and his sons now concentrate on crossbreds.

• Rigid Culling • Mechanical Grazing
• Artificial Breeding
combine to give two pounds of fat per cow
per day on this

Border Dairy Farm



Mrs. Porter and Bill in front of their tree-shaded home located at Abbotsford, in the Fraser Valley.



Sleek Holsteins of the Porter herd line up for dinner. The herd's average in 1957 was 13,789 lb.

by CLIFF FAULKNER



[Guide photos

Bill Porter delivers a load of chopped grass to the waiting herd. From field to cow takes about 30 minutes. He claims he gets more value per acre from pastures when grass is clipped and hauled in.

BILL and Bud Porter, who have a 225-acre dairy farm near Abbotsford in B.C.'s Lower Fraser Valley, would appreciate the story of the old lady who lived on the U.S.-Canadian border, because the 49th parallel forms the southern boundary of their farm. It seems there was some doubt about which country this woman's place was really in, so she hired a team of surveyors to decide the issue. When they reported her property lay completely in the States, she clapped her hands in glee.

"I'm so relieved that I don't live in Canada," she said. "They tell me the winters are terribly cold up there."

When The Country Guide called at the Porter farm, the brothers weren't doing too much worrying about the cold. The temperature stood somewhere between 95 and 100 degrees, and it was the middle of one of the hottest and driest summers on record. Some farmers in the area were already dipping into stocks of winter hay because pastures weren't producing their normal crop of grass.

Fortunately for the Porters, the Sumas River winds through their place, and they have a battery of 60 sprinklers to deliver water when it's needed most. This is a handy feature even on the humid Pacific Coast (annual precipitation about 60 inches), because most of the rain falls outside of the growing season.

Bill and Bud (aged 28 and 26 years, respectively) were born and raised in the Abbotsford area. Part of their present farm consists of the original 160-acre homestead settled by their grandfather, William Russell, who came west from Wingham, Ont., in 1884. Mr. Russell later sold out to his son-in-law, William Porter, and it has remained in the Porter family ever since.

Bill decided to go farming when he graduated from the University of B.C. with a B.S.A. degree in 1953. Bud was employed by the Royal Bank of Canada then, but he gave this up in favor of re-

turning to the land. At that time, the farm consisted of a bunch of small holdings owned by various members of the family. The brothers rented the place for the first year, then bought the others out bit by bit. They call their farm partnership "Cedar Lane Farms Ltd."

The Porter herd consists of 130 purebred Holsteins all told, about 60 of which are milkers. Although the animals aren't registered, herd quality is high because purebred sires have been used for over 40 years. Herd average for 1957, in fact, was 551 pounds of butterfat and 13,789 pounds of milk, making it high herd in the district for two years running. One two-year-old topped other producers in the area with 635 pounds of fat and 14,816 pounds of milk the same year. All animals are now bred from the artificial insemination unit at Milner.

Indications this season are that the herd will do even better. Average butterfat production is running about 590 pounds, or about two pounds of fat per day per cow so far.

"I think the main reason for this is because we've culled our lower producers," said Bill. "Maybe we have a bit more experience now, too."

PORTER calves are vaccinated at 6 months of age, and the herd is certified T.B. and brucellosis free. This is particularly necessary on these border farms because a good deal of stock is traded back and forth over the Line.

The milking herd is quartered in a large stanchion-type barn but it has ready access to a 4-acre holding lot for feeding and exercise. During the summer, the animals are fed a ready-mix grain supplement (14 per cent protein) bought from one of the Valley feed plants, plus chopped grass (mechanical grazing) which is raised on the farm.

"I think you get more value per acre from your pastures when the grass is clipped and hauled in," Bill stated.

Grain is fed at milking time, and the grass chop

after each milking. A 3-ton load of the latter does for one feeding, and this is mechanically deposited in a long feeder located outside of the holding lot fence. The whole operation of cutting, hauling and feeding the grass, takes about 30 minutes.

For a winter ration, each milking cow receives free choice of hay, 50 pounds of a grass-clover silage, 2 pounds of beet pulp (bought), 1 pound of molasses, and about 1 pound of 15 per-cent-protein grain mixture for every 4 to 5 pounds of milk it produces. The silage, beet pulp and grain are fed before milking—the hay and molasses, after milking.

To keep their fields producing, the Porter brothers apply a yearly dressing of 10-30-10 at 200 pounds to the acre. This is supplemented by regular applications of both solid and liquid manure. The two of them are able to handle all the farm work during the winter months, but have to hire an extra hand in the summer. At the present time, this post is handled by a younger brother, Herbert, which is a temporary measure because he doesn't intend to make a career of farming.

Apart from their farm background, Bill and Bud had additional training as calf club members back in the 1940's so it's not really surprising that they decided to choose agriculture at all.

The three brothers live with their mother, Mrs. Martha Porter, in an attractive home located on one of the Sumas River's wooded bends. Years ago the family wisely decided to leave the trees which grow along the river course as a wildlife sanctuary. When temperatures are topping 90 degrees this shady arbor is now a boon to humans and animals alike.

In these hectic days where people move back and forth across the country constantly swapping homes, it's refreshing to find a family that has been four generations in one place. If William Russell could revisit the scene today he would be one of the first to agree that his great-grandsons are doing a first rate job.



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Excelsior Medical Clinic, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Through Field and Wood

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS—No. 4

FROM the steep hillside looking into the valley below, the tracks of feeding caribou showed like a design etched in lace on the narrow snow-covered lake. The caribou had gone on, their tracks gradually drawing into a single churned-up furrow where the herd—for no apparent cause—had departed at speed from the feeding ground.

A few steps farther up, I stopped to readjust the snowshoe harness and saw the reason for their flight. On the crusted drift beside me were paw prints as big as saucers. A timber wolf.

Here he had stood, looking down on the unsuspecting caribou feeding in the silver radiance.

No need to follow further to reconstruct the scene: above the valley on either side the flanking wolves, in the narrow ravine at the lower end of the valley the rest of the pack waiting, silently waiting, until the milling, excited herd was almost upon them . . . The law of the wilderness is harsh. And yet, the wolf too can only seek his living in the way that nature has formed him.

Why The Catholic Church Says "INVESTIGATE!"



Probably not more than a handful of people hate the Catholic Church as it really is.

But many have heard anti-Catholic calumnies from sources they have been taught to respect, and have come to fear and suspect the Church as it has been falsely represented to them.

It is hardly reasonable to believe that hundreds of millions of people would remain in the Catholic Church if the rumors circulated against the Church are true. Nor would thousands of others become Catholics every year if they believed such things—without inquiring into the facts.

That is why the Catholic Church says again and again to people everywhere: "Investigate! Investigate!"

The Church makes this appeal not merely to settle an argument, nor primarily to win the good will of the non-Catholic people, although this is a hoped-for result.

Its more important aim is to invite people to inquire into Christ's truth as taught and preserved by the Catholic Church down through the centuries. For no man, seeking the salvation of his own soul, can conscientiously discount the Catholic claim to be Christ's Church on the basis of mere rumor and slander when the truth is so readily at hand.

The Catholic Church therefore invites you to inquire into its teaching and practices . . . to find out for yourself if what you believe about the Church is true or false.

Learn for yourself, for instance, if it is true that Catholics give divine worship to Mary, the Mother of Christ . . . or if this is not just another calumny. If you have been led to believe that Catholics worship idols and statues . . . buy and sell the divine worship of the Mass . . . are opposed to religious freedom for people of all faiths, then you

have been deceived and misled.

If you have harbored these or any other false beliefs about the Catholic Church and its teachings . . . and if, above all, such misunderstanding has kept you from examining the Catholic claim to be the Church established by Christ Himself . . . you owe it to yourself in good conscience to seek the truth.

We shall be glad to send you free on request, a booklet dealing with the points mentioned here and many others . . . including the attitude of the Church toward Birth Control . . . secret societies . . . the salvation of non-Catholics . . . why Catholic priests are called "Father" . . . the Inquisition and the alleged goings-on behind convent walls. It will come to you in a plain wrapper and nobody will call on you. Write today . . . ask for your copy of Pamphlet No. CY-7.

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Continued from page 16

THEY LIKE LACOMBES

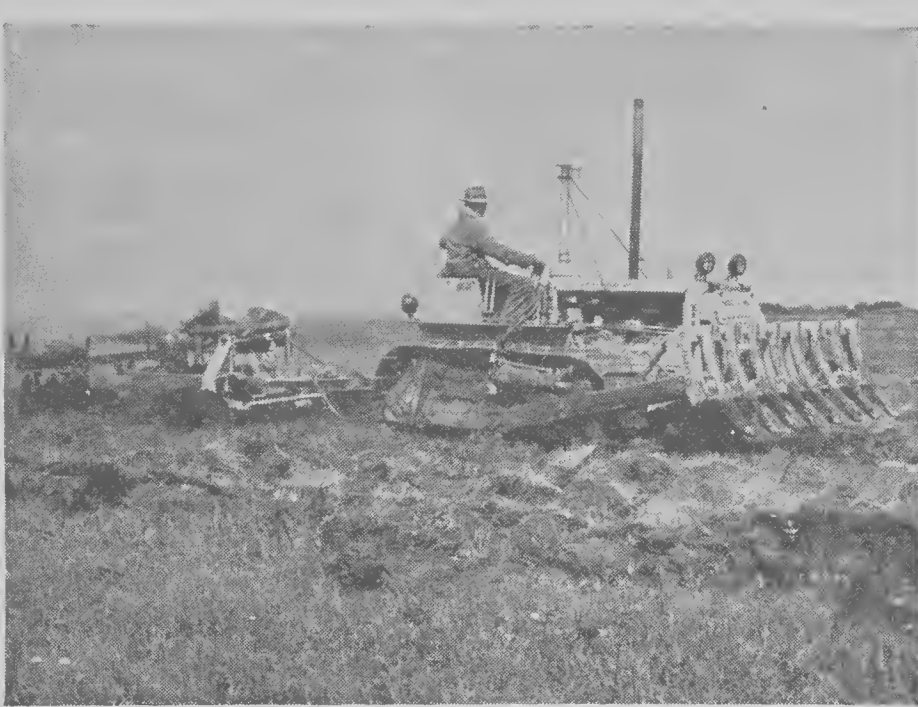
weanlings under contract, because he likes raising young pigs, and believes that there are plenty who are anxious to buy them.

LAST fall, Lacombe breeding groups, each consisting of a boar and three gilts, were distributed to farms. One of the places producing these groups officially is the Indian Head Experimental Farm, where they have farrowed 32 litters, averaging 11.34 pigs per litter. The average survival was 8.43 on 29 litters weaned. The average weaning weight was 41.5 pounds, but some went as high as 60 pounds.

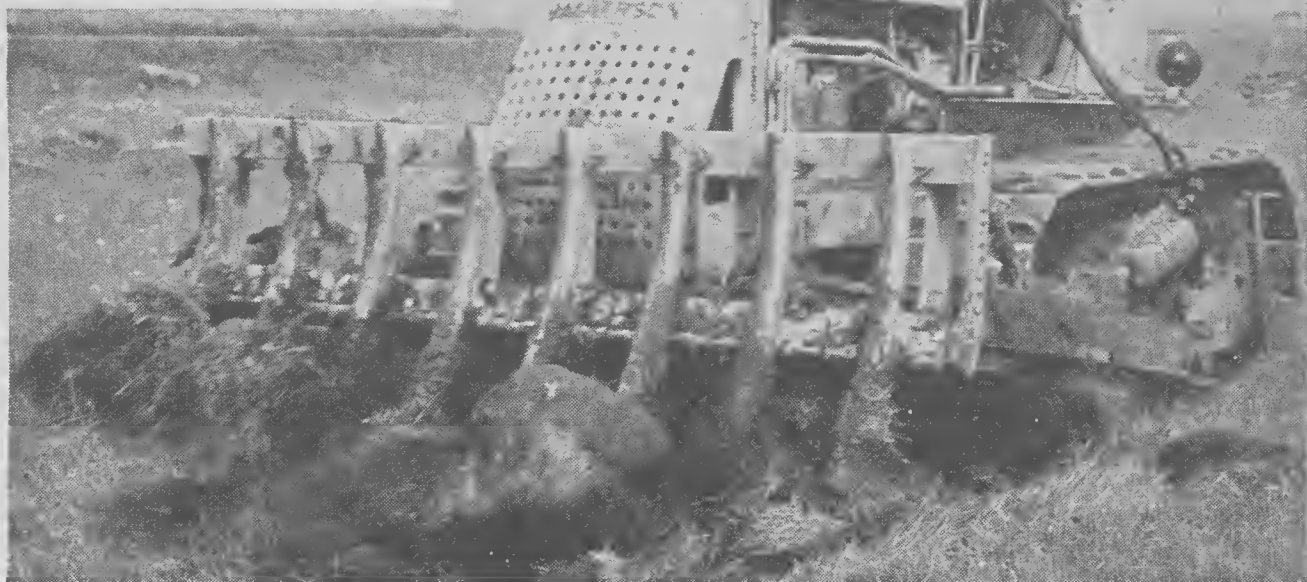
When 15 groups were selected at random for slaughter test, they reached 200 pounds at an average age of 158.2 days, and had an average A.R. score of 81.9, which is rated excellent.

Carl Blechinger and his sons, farming in the Annaheim district of Saskatchewan, showed their confidence in the Lacombe by getting rid of their Yorkshire boar. In the first group of 6 crossbreds marketed, they had 5 Grade A's and 1 overweight. The next group of 6 all went Grade A. They never had more than one or two in a bunch make top grade when they were selling straight Yorkshires.

Carl says they are getting some nice, lively pigs now they have their Lacombe boar. The crossbred sows are very tame and easy to handle. His family has been selling a fair number of the crossbred boars, as well as sows bred to the Lacombe boar.



W. H. Lees & Sons, Mather, Manitoba, use their Cat D4 Tractor with a Fleco Rake and heavy-duty Rome Disc Plow to bring more land into cultivation. The D4 and tool-bar-mounted rake remove the rocks from the soil, and the heavy disc plow breaks the land for the first time.



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Their secret is to own a tractor capable of improving the land — a Cat Diesel Tractor!

Another way they can produce more and earn more is through working their land more intensively and efficiently. By preparing a better seedbed, reducing the amount of compaction, cutting fuel and maintenance costs, they can realize greater income.

Here, too, the answer is a Cat Diesel Tractor!

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Have your Caterpillar Dealer show you the equipment capable of correcting these problems — and capable of helping you to farm your land more efficiently than ever.

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OUR LOCAL MANAGER

is another man who knows his community well and helps it to develop. He'll gladly show you how your farm will benefit from wider use of the complete banking service we offer—including Farm Improvement Loans. Call in and see him next time you're in town.

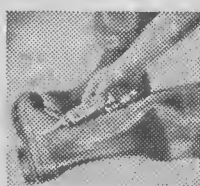
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Man with a 5-year plan for cattle improvement

Performance Testing Is Not Enough by Itself

But PT results plus conformation, used effectively to cull unthrifty animals, can be a vital tool in livestock improvement

PERFORMANCE testing of cattle? As far as I'm concerned it's just a glorified form of trap nesting," says former turkey raiser Leot Sanderson, who now raises cattle in the Cypress Hills country, south of Piapot, Sask. "In fact, it was our experience in raising R.O.P. birds that gave us the idea of going into registered cattle.

"Another thing the turkeys taught us is that you need both top R.O.P. toms and hens if you're going to get anywhere in flock improvement. I'd say the same thing applies to cattle. Good bulls aren't enough, you've got to have good heifers too. I think we'll have to performance test our herds for about 5 years before the results will be any real use to us. When a man can breed good R.O.P. bulls to good R.O.P. cows, the performance testing of beef cattle will really begin to pay off."

Leot keeps a breeding herd of 70 head of purebred Herefords, plus about 20 replacement heifers. In addition to this, he has a 140-head cow herd of commercial Herefords. He still has his first purebred cow, which he bought in 1942. She's 16 years old now and has produced 14 fine calves.

"Meadow Grove Ranch," as the Sandersons call their place, is an ideal spot for raising cattle. It is located on Bear Creek, a clear sparkling stream which flows out of the scenic Cypress Hills. There are about four sections of deeded land all told, plus some leased natural grassland which is used for summer grazing. Cultivated pastures sown to a crested wheatgrass-Rambler alfalfa mixture provide for spring needs, while a Russian wild rye-Rambler alfalfa mixture takes care of fall grazing. Additional feed is obtained by growing Ladak alfalfa under irrigation on the creek bottom lands.

Leot favors the joint Federal-Provincial scheme for performance testing now in operation in British Columbia,



Scoring for conformation supplements the data obtained from rate of gain.

Saskatchewan and Manitoba over private performance testing. The fact that results are calibrated for sex of the calf and age of the dam provides a yardstick to measure the true worth of each animal, he believes, and these results are officially recorded so they can't be tampered with.

"A man might advertise that his animals have been performance tested, but it doesn't mean a thing unless you, the buyer, can find out how they actually did on performance," he points out. Which is a good thing for anybody to remember when he sets out to buy cattle.—C.V.F. V

Need for Phosphorus

PHOSPHORUS deficiency in cattle is still one of the most common nutritional diseases in Ontario, owing to a high percentage of soil that is low in phosphorus. The most obvious symptoms of the deficiency are general unthriftiness, stiffness, lameness, roughened coat and tucked appearance.

To overcome the lack of phosphorus, feed a registered mineral mix or bone meal as a supplement to the regular ration. V



Leot Sanderson of Piapot, Sask., looks on while Ivan Clarke, ag. rep. for the Maple Creek district, handles the weighing for the performance tests.

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The Elmo Co., Dept. FCGI, Davenport, Iowa

Check **WORKSHOP** columns page 24 for ideas that may save time or money.



LIVESTOCK

Flood Sale Was the Beginning

NOT many years ago, Glen Powell had some unremarkable commercial cattle, but now his Grandview farm produces some of the top purebred Shorthorns in Manitoba. His opportunity came in 1950, the year of the province's great flood, when he was in the happy position of being

able to buy a couple of outstanding females in a relief sale at Brandon. Both have done exceptionally well. One of them had her eighth calf during 1957, although she was not 8 years old until March of last year. Her calves have included a provincial supreme champion yearling.

Purebreds are selling well, says Glen. Without even shipping any across the border, he could sell a lot more females than he does, but he wants to increase his herd above the 65 he had last spring. He has done

A bunch of purebred Shorthorns. Note good growth of matured alfalfa and brome, despite dry spring weather.



[Guide photo]

particularly well with calves through 4-H, and his daughter has had four champions at the Dauphin fair.—R.C.V

Tranquilizers Find Many Uses

TRANQUILIZING drugs are quite safe and are finding a useful place in treating animals. The Ontario Veterinary College reports that among the many uses for these drugs are the quieting of thoroughbred horses for training and other purposes, making dogs and cats easier to handle, and putting sows more at ease at farrowing time. There is also evidence that beef cattle gain faster and dairy cows produce more milk when they are maintained on adequate levels of the new drugs.

They have proved safe even when tested with several doses per day over a period, much longer than most veterinarians would wish to use them. Some veterinarians are forecasting that many more uses for tranquilizing agents will become known. V

Hay Best For Pregnant Ewes

PREGNANT ewes need hay. Three-year tests at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, showed that grass silage as the main winter roughage caused the average ewe to lose more weight, have less milk at lambing and wean fewer lambs than those in a hay-fed group.

On the other hand, pregnant beef cows did well on grass silage, which indicates that if grass silage is fed to pregnant ewes, either it should be particularly high in quality, or be supplemented more heavily with concentrate than the roughage used in the tests.

Quality of silage no doubt influenced the results, because it was found that ewes were poorest in 1955 and 1957, when silage quality was only fair and moisture content was high. V

Orphan Pigs Can Be Saved

WHEN the sow dies, or has insufficient milk, it's necessary to nurse all or part of her litter by artificial means, unless another sow has a small litter about the same age. If not, young pigs can be reared successfully on cow's milk, but it helps if the newborn have some colostrum from their dam or another newly farrowed sow.

Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., has had satisfactory results with a formula containing 2 pints of whole milk, 2 fresh eggs, 1 teaspoon of fish oil and ¼ teaspoon of salt. This should be fed at blood temperature and in small quantities, 5 or 6 times a day, until they are 2 weeks old. Then 3 feedings per day should be sufficient.

Orphan pigs should be encouraged to eat a pig starter or creep feed as soon as possible. You can stimulate the habit by stirring a small amount of creep feed into the milk, and by placing a separate supply of the feed in the pen for them at all times.

There are also commercial milk replacer formulas and pre-starter feeds. When prepared according to the recommendations, these feeds are satisfactory substitutes for sow's milk. V



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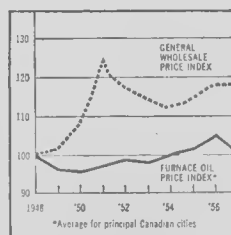
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Contract dairy farm
using assembly line

Merry-Go-Round Milking for 1,650 Cows

EVERY cow gets a merry-go-round ride as she is milked on the Walker-Gordon Farms at Princeton, N.J. But that is only one unusual feature of this remarkable farm. Cows are counted by the hundreds there; 26,000 quarts of milk are produced a day; bunker silos, when full, resemble huge industrial warehouses; feed is hauled in tractor-pulled caravans; even the manure coming from the stables is dehydrated and packaged for sale as lawn and garden fertilizer.

This factory-like operation represents one attempt to put dairy farming onto an assembly-line basis. The idea hasn't taken the country by storm, upset the dairy industry or rendered the family farm obsolete in the quarter century since its inception. But that merry-go-round — a giant slowly revolving milking platform called a rotolactor, where the cows are milked 50 at a time, as they are whirled around the milk house — has never missed a day since it made its first revolution in 1932. It is milking 1,650 cows twice a day now.

The milking platform is set in the main building at the farm, and adjacent to it, stretching out on both sides like army barracks, is a double row of stables. Each of the 34 buildings ties 50 cows. At 9:00 o'clock each morning and evening, a procession of cows leaves the stables and proceeds through an enclosed alleyway leading to the rotolactor. The cows' udders are hosed off as they pass through the washroom, and then, one by one, they step out of the narrow passageway onto the revolving platform.

Each cow's udder is wiped off, each quarter tested in a strip cup, and then a milking machine is applied. The milk is drawn up into a jar where it is automatically weighed, and as the cow nears the end of her free ride, more men are in position to remove

the milking machine and strip her out. Each cow steps off the big machine at the end of her revolution just in time to make room for another incoming cow. Five and one-half hours after the rotolactor has swung into motion, the last cow will step off at the end of her circle and the milking will be over until the next shift.

ON account of labor problems, the farm has relinquished ownership of the cows and signed contracts with individual dairymen to fill up an agreed number of stables on the farm with cows of their own. Now, individual herds numbering 50 to 100 or more cows are stabled there.

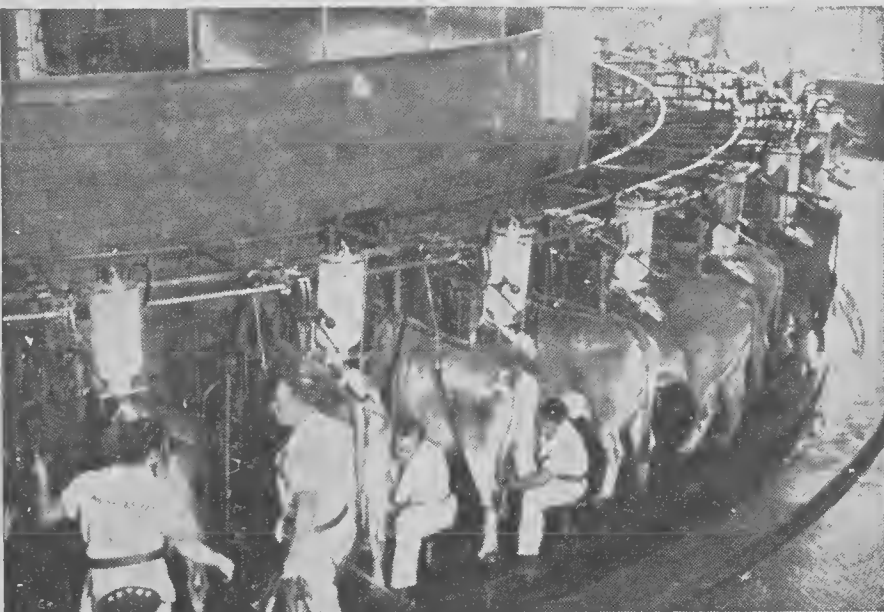
In effect, the farm grows feed and stores it and delivers it to the dairymen. It also mans the rotolactor and pays for and sells the milk. The herd owners look after their own cows, and pay for their feed and accommodation.

The centralized milking system enables the farm to maintain close control over the quality of milk produced, and it cashes in on this by selling premium-priced "certified" milk, a grade produced under rigid health requirements, and sold without being pasteurized.

To fulfill those standards, every cow must be given a clean bill of health by a veterinarian before she can go into the stables. She must be examined monthly by a veterinarian as well. Premilking for any sign of trouble is routine procedure with every cow, and at the first sign of sickness, the cow is removed from the line-up and barred until again pronounced fit by a veterinarian.

Every stable must be emptied, cleaned out and disinfected every year. Milk from healthy cows flows directly from the rotolactor, through sterilized stainless steel pipes, right into the milk bottles, without exposure to outside air.

V



[Guide photo

This is a "rotolactor," or milking merry-go-round. Cows step up and are wiped, premilked, milked and stripped as they go around production line.



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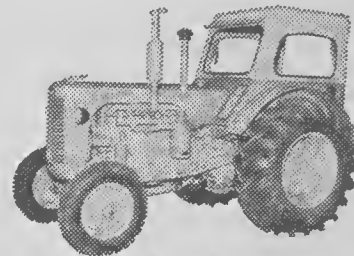
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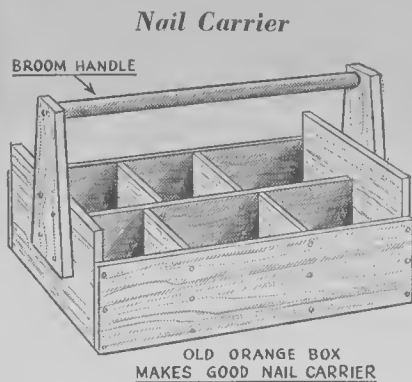
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Waxed Floors

You can protect waxed floors from becoming marred by furniture if you apply a coat of paste wax to the underside of furniture legs before replacing them in a newly-waxed room.—J.J.W., Alta. ✓



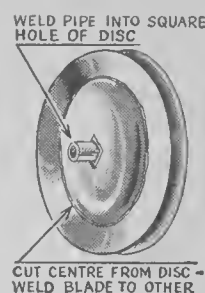
A Japanese orange box makes a

handy, 6-compartment nail carrier. Loosen the sides and move them down flush with the lower edges of the ends. Replace the bottom with a sound piece of box board or 1/4" plywood. Put a partition lengthwise down the middle, and cut four side partitions, nailing them with shingle or other small nails. Stagger them slightly in the middle for nailing purposes. Then nail a tapered piece of box board, about 8" long, at each end of the box. A length of broom handle fastened in between these makes the carrier

with only four compartments.—R.J.R., B.C. ✓

Make V-Pulleys

Old horse tandem disc blades, or any other old disc blades, can be made into V-pulleys, which will be a good size for grain loaders, swathers, combines, etc. Take two blades, cut the center from one of them, and weld the two convex surfaces together. Using an arc welder will prevent warping, or you can also hold the discs together with four bolts. There is a 1" square hole through the middle of one disc, so select a length of pipe of the right thickness and weld it through the hole. This can save you a lot of money and will last a lifetime if properly welded.—H.A.C., Man. ✓



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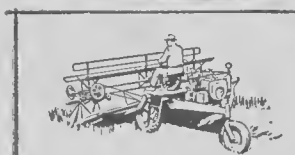
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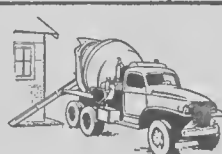
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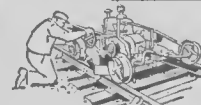
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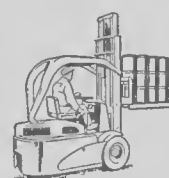
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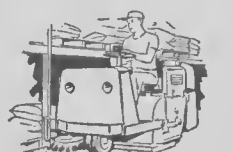
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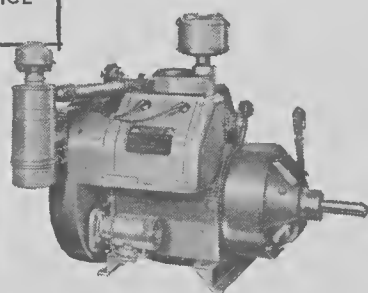


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This FWD Wisconsin-powered truck, known as "No. 28," was purchased in 1921 from Army Surplus, and after many years of service is now on display at the Halliburton Oil Cementing Co., in Oklahoma.



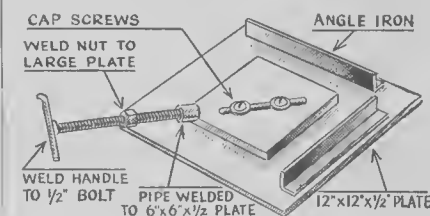
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Right-Angle Weld

For welding strap iron, angle, rods or pipe at right-angles, use a jig as illustrated. Take a 12" square of 1/4" plate, two pieces of angle iron, and a 6" square of 1/2" plate. Bolt small plate to large plate, and the angle irons running parallel to two sides of



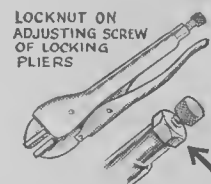
the small plate. Weld length of 1" pipe and bolt to corner of small plate, with nut welded to corner of large plate for strength. Weld a cross-piece on the bolt for a handle. The jig is now complete, with the gap between the small plate and the angle irons to provide the right-angle.—G.M.E., Alta. ✓

Brush Off Grease

A stiff vegetable brush makes a swell brush for washing grease off parts of machinery, etc. Dip the brush in gasoline or some other solvent.—I.N.K., Sask. ✓

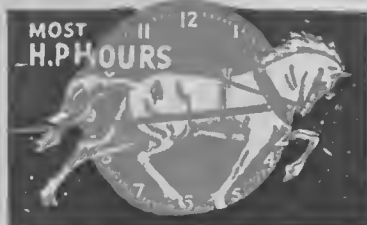
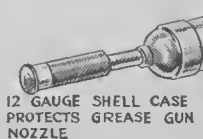
Locking Pliers

Extend the usefulness of your cam-action pliers by adding a locking nut to the adjusting screw. To do this, remove the screw, turn on a nut of the same thread size, and then replace the screw on the handle. When you want to maintain a jaw opening, set the adjusting screw and lock the nut against it.—H.M., Pa. ✓



Grease Nozzle

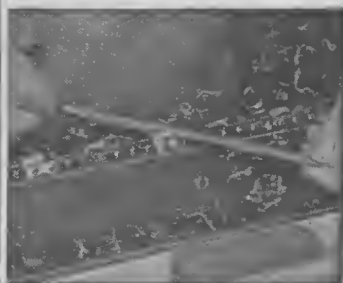
To keep the nozzle of a hand-type grease gun free of dirt, just slip an empty 12-gauge shotgun shell over the nozzle when not in use. The shell fits snugly and is easily removed.—D.F., Alta. ✓



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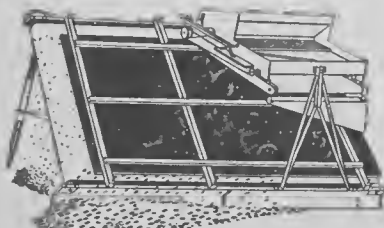
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Silage mixture becomes a way to save his grain

Home-Grown Forage Gives 8,900-lb. Herd Average

SIX years ago, Moncton, N.B., dairy farmer Percy Mitton decided to make silage his springboard to bigger milk cheques and heftier profits. He built two upright silos, bought a forage harvester, and started quizzing his agricultural representative about growing bigger crops of grass. By last fall, he had boosted his herd average on 35 cows from 7,000 pounds to 8,900 pounds of milk, and he was aiming for still higher production.

The cows on pasture were deep in grass. His two silos were brimming with grass silage, and with a couple of other mixtures too, including corn, green oats, peas, vetch and rape. Also, he was shovelling into the cows' mangers once a day a feed of freshly clipped forage (corn and peas) from his high-yielding fields. No wonder milk production was rising, and costs were going down.

Those forages, grown on manured and fertilized land and clipped early when high in food value, were so nutritious that Mitton was able to reduce his grain ration by one-third—he never feeds more than 12 pounds of chop per day now—in those 6 years. He is confident that the silage he put up last year, which is higher than ever in peas and rape and green oats, will allow him to reduce this still further.

The Mitton program calls for good cows, comfortably housed and well fed.

He built up his high-producing herd of Holsteins by turning completely to artificial insemination and raising his own heifers.

His old stable, with its wooden floors and stanchions, makes up in comfort what it lacks in style. It's a stable that is mellow with the good old-fashioned smell of silage and milk and cow breath during those crisp winter days, and it keeps the cattle healthy, provides Mitton with a pleasant place to spend winter work days.

But it is his fertilizer program, and the crops he grows, that keep those cows filling the milk pails. His program for supplementary forage crops illustrates the way he does things.

His standby is a crop of corn and vetch, seeded, not in rows, but as a mix through the grain spouts of his drill. There is no cultivation involved. The crop grows 6 or 7 feet tall—a tangle of corn and legume. He seeded 6 acres of this in mid-June last year to provide silage and some green feed too for fall when pastures are sometimes short. A few days later, it became apparent that prospects for a good forage crop were not bright. He turned to another 6-acre field that had been heavily manured the previous year, dressed it with another 300 pounds per acre of 6-12-6, and put together a brand new seed mixture he was curious to try. He mixed 1 bushel of oats, 1 peck each of corn, peas and



[Guide photo] Percy Mitton's newest forage mixture is being fed green to the dairy herd.

vetch, and 1 pound of rape. He seeded it at the rate of 6 pecks to the acre, on June 20.

When pastures came along better than he expected, and he found the silos wouldn't hold all the forage he had grown, he turned to feeding this mixture as a milking-time treat. Once the cows got a taste of it, they were soon nosing over good pasture and lining up at the barn to wait for milking time.—D.R.B.



Ag. Rep. Al Saunders looking at pea vines and vetches growing with corn.

Keep Seed If Crop Is Short

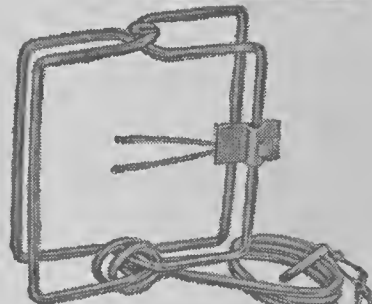
DROUGHT has resulted in very short crops in some districts and there is a possibility of a seed shortage. Short crops have also affected the feed supply to some extent, and so a little planning is needed where this has happened.

O. G. Bratvold of the Alberta Department of Agriculture suggests setting aside some of the best lots of grain for seed before they get into the feed bins. When this is done, it's also a good idea to have the seed cleaned and treated before the rush is on. This will also provide screenings for cattle. Mr. Bratvold says it's better to buy feed grain, if there's a shortage, rather than use seed grain for feed. It costs less.

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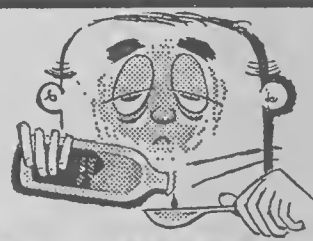
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In addition, the Victor Conibear is safe and easy to set—allows you a greater variety of successful sets: in holes, runways, cubbies, on rafters and poles. It works equally well on the ground, suspended, submerged in water, under ice or when covered with snow. It is lightweight and folds flat for convenient carrying—the most compact trap made.

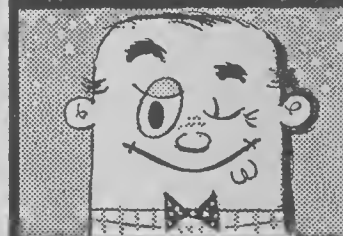
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SOILS AND CROPS



[Guide photo]

East side of Fraser River at Lillooet, B.C., where B.C. Electric's farm is located. Benches are level, with soil consisting of a deep, rich silt, but subject to droughts.

Parched Sageland Produces Crops

THREE crops of hay, making close to 1,000 tons, were harvested last summer from 200 acres at Riverland Irrigated Farms. This is British Columbia Electric's pilot irrigation project in an area of parched sageland, across from Lillooet on the east bank of the Fraser River.

In addition, they even had a good fourth crop thriving under the irrigation sprinklers for hay and fall pasture.

While forage crops and livestock are the backbone of Riverland, vegetables were grown last summer for the first time. Four acres of tomatoes, six acres of potatoes, some cucumbers and melons were planted and marketed, and an acre of asparagus will be ready for cutting next spring.

Riverland project put about 450 head of cattle through its feedlot during the 1958 season. They were purchased as feeders, varying in ages, and finished for the market on home-grown forage and purchased grain. "We're turning out the kind of beef the housewife wants," stated Ralph Gram, general manager of Riverland.

Work on the 650-acre East Lillooet benches was started in 1956. Out of 400 total arable acres, 200 acres now are irrigated. Water is pumped from the Fraser River to a height of 350 feet. Riverland Farms lies at three levels, about 100, 200 and 300 feet above the Fraser. Sagebrush once covered the site of the farm, but was successfully chopped with a rotary mower and plowed under.

Mr. Gram says that pioneer work is underway all the time, and benefits of experience will be gladly passed along to anyone interested. V

Honey Yield Without Queen

IF the queen bee is removed from the colony in July, the yield of honey is depressed 4 years out of 6, according to a study at the Charlottetown Experimental Farm, P.E.I.

W. A. Burns says it is good management to remove the queen bee 3 weeks

before unwanted bees are destroyed. Under normal Prince Edward Island conditions, the white honey crop is from July 1 to August 15. The latter 2 weeks in August rarely produce gains in the colonies. Occasionally there is a short flow during the first week in September. V

Forage Seed For European Market

A NEW market in forage seed is building up for Alberta farmers. This is the result of the introduction of Tamisto red clover, which has done well in the province and appears to be as winter hardy as alfaswede.

O. G. Bratvold, Alberta's supervisor of crop improvement, says that Dr. Otto Valle of Finland, who originated Tamisto red clover, has given an assurance of a market for the seed. Extremely wet falls in Finland and other Scandinavian countries have made it impractical to produce seed there, but it does produce a good roughage, yielding 20 to 30 per cent more forage than alfaswede under Northern European conditions. It doesn't yield any more hay than alfaswede in Western Canada, but it could be an important seed crop for the European market.

There is a limited amount of the seed available for distribution next spring. It could be an attractive crop for some Alberta farms, because the market value of Tamisto is about 10 cents higher than alfaswede seed. V

Weed Seeds In Cattle Feeds

IT is now legal to sell beef cattle feeds containing up to 15 per cent so-called injurious weed seeds, if labelling is correct and the viability of the seeds is destroyed. Formerly, the regulations permitted only one-half of 1 per cent of the injurious weed seeds in mixed feeds.

The reason for the change is that experiments were made in the effect of feeding refuse screenings containing a high percentage of stinkweed seeds, and gave a reasonable assurance that stinkweed taint will not result if this feed is discontinued 48 hours before slaughter. V

Meet the Massey-Ferguson Farm Reporter...

man with his ear to the ground

What Canadian farmers are doing and planning on their farms, what they're thinking and wanting, is mighty important to us at Massey-Ferguson. Knowing these things is our very business—it's this knowledge that helps us to meet your farming needs successfully. And Clare Burt—MF Farm Reporter—is our man with his ear to the ground, the man who keeps us right up to date and in the picture!

Travelling all over Canada, Clare Burt meets farmers and their families . . . he visits dealers and agricultural experts . . . he attends fairs, 4-H Club meetings and all the farming get-togethers he can reach. He tries to meet just about everyone concerned with farming—to gather the sort of information we need to do *our* jobs better for *you*. And Clare, a practical farming man, can put forward your point of view with understanding.

But this is not just a one-way deal. Clare Burt's always in close touch with all phases of our business. From our engineers and designers he learns a lot of inside information about what's new around Massey-Ferguson. And, in the press and on radio, he passes this news on to you. He helps you to keep right in the picture, too—with all the latest ideas, product information, and general farming hints he gathers on his way.

So, keep a look out for Clare Burt—your Massey-Ferguson Farm Reporter. He's a good man to know and a man you'll enjoy meeting.

Photography by Walter Curtin



Massey-Ferguson Farm Reporter, Clare Burt, tape-records the views and opinions of a top-notch Ontario dairy farmer. Such recordings bring your ideas and needs right home to us at Massey-Ferguson.



**MASSEY
FERGUSON**

Massey-Ferguson Limited, Toronto

MORE POWER TO THE FARMER



Clare Burt "off duty"—plowing with his all-new MF 65 Tractor • At Massey-Ferguson Engineering Division, Clare Burt puts forward the working farmer's view • In the field—discussing the big-capacity Massey-Harris Combines • Break for farming fun—at a Square Dance in Clare's home town • Interviewing two young farming friends for a radio broadcast • Two generations of farmers take time out for an MF 50 tractor discussion • 4-H Club members find Clare a keen listener—and speaker • Meeting your Massey-Ferguson dealers, Clare learns a lot about your equipment needs and service requirements.

"I've tried 'em all!" says Clare Burt. "But the genuine Ferguson System's the only system I know that makes better farming automatically easier!"



The Ferguson System makes better farming automatically easier...

Yes, the Ferguson System really is different! No other system of 3-point linkage and hydraulics gives you such real down-to-earth working efficiency, such time-proven engineering!

Just take a look at some of the great advantages the Ferguson System was the very first to offer you:

- **Smaller Massey-Ferguson tractors out-perform heavier ordinary tractors**—yes, with a smaller, lighter Ferguson System tractor you get extra traction when you need it—enough to plow circles around heavier, more expensive machines even in the worst conditions and heaviest going!

- **Ferguson System hydraulics "remember"**—maintain your working depth automatically—through the Ferguson System's automatic draft control you select the draft and working depth you want to work—and it's maintained automatically. When soil conditions vary a simple 'fingertip' control makes adjustment fast and easy—even "on the go."

- **Implements are raised, lowered or held fast with fingertip ease**—the speed of raising and lowering implements is controlled by you—and implements can be set to return to any position and height you want—this makes scoop or loader working and back-filling with a blade extra simple and fast!

- **3-Point linkage allows extra high transport clearance**—no more 'hanging up' when you're crossing uneven ground, ditches and obstacles—Ferguson 3-point linkage is designed to raise the rear of your implements higher than the front to increase clearance—you're always in the clear and on the move!

- **Linkage makes soil penetration easier and faster**—Ferguson 3-point linkage is designed to concentrate

implement weight on the leading, penetrating points of implements—you're on with the job faster and more easily without any excess weight being built into your tools.

- **Tractor and implements work with you as one unit**—the Ferguson System joins tractor and implement together into one single unit—a unit you command completely—a unit that's far easier to handle and control than any ordinary combination in the field today!

Remember, you get all these great advantages, and more too, only in Ferguson System tractors! No other tractors—even the heaviest and most expensive machines—can give you such a combination of features!

Why not see your local Massey-Ferguson dealer and arrange to test work a Ferguson System tractor on your farm? Find out for yourself just how the Ferguson System makes better farming automatically easier for you! Why not phone him now . . . see him first thing tomorrow.



**MASSEY
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Nearly everything you do is easier with the Ferguson System...



Right from the start the Ferguson System makes your day's work easier than ever before! Whatever the implement you're using—no matter how heavy it is—this linkage makes hitching up child's play! No more back-breaking heaving and hauling—you're all set and ready to go in a mere matter of seconds!



And, when you're on the move, you can take your Ferguson System tractor and its mounted implements anywhere you want—across rough country, over ditches, through tangled undergrowth, along tough trails and the highways, too. Your implements are carried up high and well out of trouble—there's no danger of 'hanging up.'



Starting a job in the field's extra easy and fast, too! When you're plowing, for example, you'll find your plow bottoms break the soil—even the hardest pan—far easier than ever before. They're down to the depth you want much quicker because the Ferguson System Linkage is designed to give the fastest and easiest penetration without extra built-in weight in the plow!



And, right through the job, the Ferguson System gives you complete control of the implements you're using. Uniform plowing depth's easy to keep. Just a finger's touch and you can set exactly the draft and depth you want to work—and adjust it easily "on the go" if the soil you're working changes. The Ferguson System always helps you do a better, easier job all-round!

Ontario dairy farmer George Dawson tells Clare Burt why he chooses Ferguson System tractors for his 300 acre farm. "My Ferguson 35 taught me that a Ferguson System tractor can take on the heaviest work—far heavier than you'd expect considering their light weight," says George Dawson. "But, before I made up my mind to buy an MF 65 I thought I'd try other competitive makes too! The result? I found the 65 just pulled right away from them without any trouble at all!" The amazing way you get extra traction when you need it makes even the toughest jobs easy and you've none of the extra fuel eating weight of an ordinary tractor, either. As George Dawson says: "Even on really hard ground—ground like some of mine that hasn't been plowed in years and is tromped down hard as iron—even then a Ferguson System tractor just takes it in its stride!"

Dairy farmer George Dawson is just one of thousands of farmers right across Canada who choose Ferguson System tractors over any others. They've found—as you will, too—that this amazing system makes nearly every job easier than before . . . makes better farming automatically easier!

MORE POWER TO THE FARMER



For profit-farming . . . pick an MF tractor!



The Ferguson System puts all the power to work—makes these the most efficient tractors ever!

Making the most of every acre and every hour you spend in the field—that's profit-farming! And there's one sure way to do it—pick a Massey-Ferguson tractor as your work-mate! Only in the Massey-Ferguson family of tractors—(from left to right above) the Ferguson 35, the MF 50 and the MF 65—do you get the unique profit-farming system—the Ferguson System!

This amazing system of hydraulics makes better and more profitable farming automatically easier. It puts you in command of more economical power than ever before—in a tractor often only half the weight of its ordinary, fuel-consuming counterpart. Through weight transference, power and fuel waste is prevented; you work faster and fingertip control keeps you at correct working depth. Massey-Ferguson tractors with the Ferguson System help to make *your* skill and effort really pay off!

So, for profit farming, pick from the Massey-

Ferguson tractor family . . . an MF 65, the first 4-plow tractor ever with the Ferguson System . . . an MF 50, designed for both front and rear mounted tools . . . or a Ferguson 35, the best selling tractor in the world!

And for farmers in the west—on the biggest acreages—there's an all-new member of the family . . . the big powerful lugging Diesel MF 95, the finest big tractor ever, specially designed and built to pull, to cope easily with your toughest work and heaviest going.

Why not see your local Massey-Ferguson dealer about this great tractor family! Arrange to test-work your choice on *your* farm. Find out all about it for yourself! And find out, too, about the great terms and trade-in values he's offering and the specially great, new service facilities he provides. Why not phone him now . . . and see him first thing tomorrow!



Built to pull! The new Diesel MF 95—built with power a-plenty for your biggest tractor jobs . . . plus the biggest diesel economies in the big tractor class!



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Massey-Ferguson Limited, Toronto

MORE POWER TO THE FARMER

MF Tractors make better farming automatically easier

HORTICULTURE

Keep Rabbits Out of Orchards

RABBITS can be such a menace that it's almost impossible to establish a young orchard unless you take precautions, says Robert Wilcox of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. He points out that rabbits usually move into the orchard on a cold winter night, when there is snow cover. They will eat the side of the trunk of a new tree and nip off new limbs. This can almost ruin a tree in one night.

The main control measures are: (1) poison baits, (2) rabbit repellent, (3) sacking, (4) bullets.

The poison bait method consists of hanging bunches of strychnine-treated hay on the limbs of trees, making sure that livestock are kept out of the orchard. The repellent method involves applying to trees a solution consisting of 9 lb. powdered rosin dissolved in 1 gallon denatured ethyl alcohol. Let this mixture stand for 2 or 3 days before use.

In the sacking method, wrap the sacks around tree trunks above the mouse guard, also around the lower limbs. The bullet method needs no

explanation, except that you consult the game warden first. V

New Onions Worth Noting

HYBRID onions are gradually replacing standard varieties. Like the standards, the hybrids can be divided into three groups according to the climate.

Short-day hybrids are grown as a winter crop in the southern U.S.A., and mature with the advent of warm weather and longer daylight. These hybrids include Granex, White Granex and Texas Hybrid 28.

Long-day hybrids are chiefly a summer crop and mature during the long, warm days. These range from the medium-size, long-storage hybrids, such as Autumn Spice and Elite, to the large Spanish type represented by Fiesta.

Intermediate-day hybrids are being developed to produce at about the same time as the old variety Ebenezer does from dry sets. The only hybrid tested extensively in this class is Early Harvest. It has a small top and neck, and can be cured early for extra early marketing.

Hybrid seed is bound to remain more expensive than the old varieties for the present, according to the Summerland Experimental Farm, B.C., but the advantages of uniformity and yielding ability far outweigh this drawback. V

On the Farm Of the Future?



PROFESSOR JACK POS of the engineering department at the Ontario Agricultural College, built this geodesic dome model by stapling together cardboard pieces which he cut to size and shape. Unlike other geodesic buildings that have been erected, this one has no structural framework. Professor Pos believes that such a self-supporting shell, constructed of plywood or similar tough building panels, and bolted together, would have sufficient strength. In fact, he has roughed out plans and

a bill of materials for such a dome of 38' diameter, to serve as a steer shelter on the College farm.—D.R.B. V

Plan New Construction

BE sure your building program suits your present and future farm production plan. Consider new management methods and versatility when planning new buildings, and enquire about new materials and methods of construction before deciding what kind of building to erect. V



Plan a Successful Garden

Plant Stokes special early maturing varieties of Flower and Vegetable seed, developed for short season areas. Remember, for your garden needs, it's Stokes for seeds.

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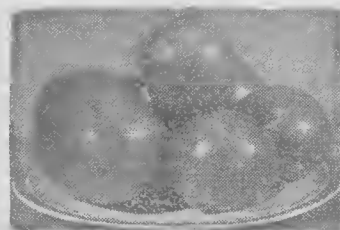
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POULTRY

Raising Pullets In a Cattle Barn

THAT traditional source of free meals for roaming foxes, prowling skunks and the occasional 2-legged thief as well—the poultry range—may be heading for oblivion. It looks now as if poultrymen can raise pullets just as successfully indoors.

Poultry specialist Tom MacIntyre at the Nappan Experimental Station, N.S., noticed that the station's beef herd wintered in a pole barn on the farm, but when it was away to summer pasture, the barn lay idle.

The barn, which is of standard pole construction, measures 100 by 40 feet. MacIntyre installed watering bowls, hanging feeders and roosts, and hung chicken wire over the doors to contain the birds. Then he placed 2,000 8-week-old Leghorn pullets in it about the end of July.

Before the summer was over, he was proclaiming: "Never again will pullets be reared on range around here. The birds required less labor;



This pole barn for cattle lay idle in summertime until Tom MacIntyre fitted it for rearing pullets, with water bowls, feeders and roosts. It works well.

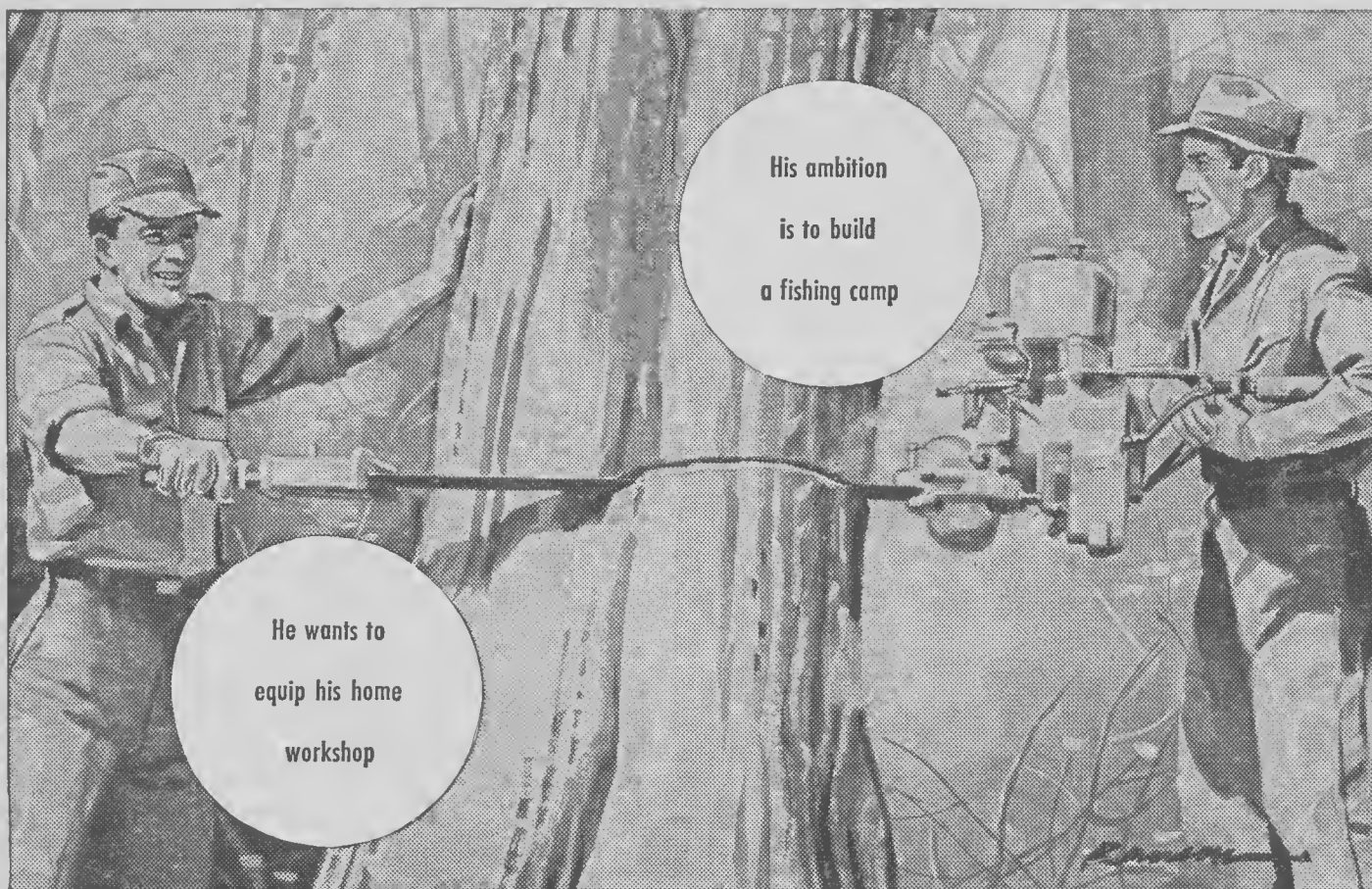
there were no losses from predatory animals; no wire fences to maintain; no range shelters to replace; and the birds even looked healthier this year.

"The biggest saving in labor," he added, "came from eliminating the nightly jaunt out to the range to shut in the birds. Last year, we neglected that job one night and lost 95 birds."

The pole barn had been built with big doors at each end, allowing a truck to drive right through it, so MacIntyre had the feeders hung on each side of this central alley. This enabled a man to fill them without leaving the truck. Pullets were moved out of the pole barn in plenty of time in the fall,

so that it could be cleaned up and made ready for the cow herd coming in off pasture.

MacINTYRE'S enthusiasm for confinement rearing of pullets is backed up by experimental work too. F. G. Proudfoot of the Kentville Experimental Farm, N.S., used 1,200 Leghorns a year for 2 years in trials to compare the two methods of raising birds. He found that there was no difference at all between birds of the two different groups, in the quality or number of eggs they produced, the shell strength, the number of blood or meat spots, or in mortality of the birds in the laying pens.—D.R.B. V



His ambition
is to build
a fishing camp

He wants to
equip his home
workshop

...so both are building up bank accounts

Putting money in a bank is the first step most people take to get what they want or need.

Of the 11 million deposit accounts in the chartered banks, more than 9 million are personal savings accounts, designed for this very purpose. Other types of

accounts feature the convenience of chequing—the simple, time-saving way to pay bills.

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- Cuts a wide 6-2/3 ft. swath—2 crop rows
- Twin blades for clean cut
- Attach to any standard 2-3 plow tractor
- Cutting height from ground to 14" high.

WOOD BROTHERS MFG. COMPANY

51901 South 4th Street, Oregon, Illinois

Plan farm production to produce maximum returns. Watch **GUIDE-POSTS** market forecasts, page 10.

Better Living Keeps Young People on Farms

Improved living conditions are keeping more and more young people on the farms. For this reversal of a very serious trend we can thank modern plumbing. The old-fashioned farm involved far too much back-breaking drudgery and far too few amenities. It is no surprise that young people left for the cities.

Nowadays any farm can be just as comfortable to live on as a city home, with all the reduction in chores and all the increase in personal comfort, cleanliness and refreshment that running water brings. A Duro pump, tank, piping, kitchen and bathroom fixtures help farm people to a better, more satisfying life, and water supplies in other buildings mean a lot less work.

There is plenty of information available on how to install running water and on modernization. Any farmer who wants better living can write to Emco, London, for free information.

EMCO LIMITED,
Department CG-4-1,
London, Ontario.

Please send me information about Duro Water Systems and Emco's OHI Budget Plan.

Name.....

Address.....

WHAT'S NEW

Reinforced Polyethylene

Polyethylene reinforced with Fiberglass is claimed to provide greater strength with thinner material to eliminate stretching, bagging and billowing, plus increased re-use value. Used for weather, moisture and dust barriers, silos, haystack covers and protection for equipment. (Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.) (238) ✓



Sprayer on Truck

This sprayer attachment mounts in the rear stake pockets of the pick-up truck bed. It includes welded tubular boom rack, regulator fitting in front stake pocket, engine and pump mounts, pump, regulator, relief valve, gauge, hose and fittings, with 20', 30' or 40' aluminum booms and nozzles. (Mayrath Inc.) (239) ✓



Automatic Feeder

This push-button system can be assembled by the farmer, takes grain from the truck, elevates and mixes it, weighs and delivers it to feeding troughs. Can be erected in barn, feeding house or outdoors. It saves time, reduces labor, and is claimed to provide better mixed feed. (Automatic Equipment Manufacturing Co.) (240) ✓



For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

Continued from page 15

WHO GETS THE FAMILY FARM?

is recognized in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Newfoundland. While this is a valid type of will, it is not generally recommended as a method of transferring farm property. For one thing, it must be proven that the signature on the will is, in fact, that of the testator. Also, if a will is not properly constructed, costly legal action may be involved if the meaning of the will is contested.

A will in solemn form is where the testator signs his will in the presence of two witnesses. The two witnesses in turn sign the will in the presence of the testator. The solemn form type of will is almost always drawn up by a lawyer. Proper legal advice in drawing up a will enables the testator to frame his will in such a way that it will do what he "intended" it to do.

The will has the advantage that it permits the parents to say exactly how they wish their estate to be handled. A father can make special provisions for the son who has remained on the farm with him. He can also, if he wishes, provide for other children not on the farm. He could, for example,

designate in his will that the farm-operating son would receive the family farm but would have to pay the other heirs so much. The father could even specify under what terms the son on the farm would pay off the other heirs. The will has the advantage that the parents retain control of the farm as long as they live. This gives them lifetime security and independence.

Transfer of the farm by the will may have certain disadvantages for the farm-operating son. This is especially true if there are several heirs in the family. The farm son, because of his age and his own growing family, may want a farm to call his own. He may not even know what provisions are in the father's will. Then, too, the maker of a will can change it any time he wishes. Hence, the farm-operating son may not view the will as a method of farm transfer in the same favorable light as his parents.

Many farm families in Canada, however, do make use of the will as a method of passing the farm on from father to son. Each family should

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evaluate the will as a method of transfer on the basis of their own personal circumstances.

Transfer by Agreement of Sale

If the parents are in a position to dispose of their farm before their death, they may sell the farm to the son on the basis of an agreement of sale. Under the agreement of sale the son makes a small down payment to the father. In addition to this the son enters a contract to make certain monthly or annual installments on the purchase of the farm. The parents hold the title to the farm. The title may be transferred to the son after he has paid so much on the farm. This may be after half or even after the farm is fully paid for.

The agreement of sale is a fairly suitable type of transfer arrangement between father and son. The son knows that he will get the farm after fulfilling certain obligations. The parents can use the principal and interest installments to provide for their needs during retirement and old age. If the son defaults on the payments, the parents can regain possession of the farm. The parents can deal separately with the other heirs as they see fit.

The agreement of sale is a suitable type of transfer arrangement to combine with the father-son partnership arrangement. The father can gradually transfer farm assets to the son while operating on a partnership basis. This permits the father a program of gradual retirement.

Transfer by Method of Cash and Mortgage

When the son is unable to furnish the complete purchase price of the farm, the father may be willing to accept a down payment and take a mortgage on the property for the balance. In this case the son would get the title to the farm. If the father requires more than the cash down payment provided by the son, the son may borrow the necessary funds from a third party to pay the father off completely. The third party would hold the mortgage on the farm as security for the loan. This type of arrangement may be necessary where the parents plan to retire in town and need all the money from the sale of the farm to purchase a house and to live.

It frequently happens that the son is unable to obtain a large enough mortgage from a third party to pay the father off completely. It may be possible, in this case, for the father to hold a second mortgage for the remainder of the money owing him.

Where the father and son are planning to use this type of transfer arrangement, they should discuss the matter with the regional office of the Canadian Farm Loan Board. The Canadian Farm Loan Board offices do handle many father-son transfers each year. In some cases the son can borrow enough to pay the father off completely. In other cases the Canadian Farm Loan Board will provide as much credit as they are able under their legislation, and the father can hold a mortgage on the remainder of the property.

Several of the provinces now provide credit to facilitate father-to-son transfer of the family farm. Each family should consult the credit facilities

of the province in which it lives. The Ontario Junior Farmer Establishment Corporation may make loans up to 80 per cent of the appraised value of land and buildings, but not beyond a maximum of \$15,000. The Quebec Farm Credit Bureau can make loans up to 75 per cent of the appraised value of farm property with a maximum of \$7,000. Recent legislation in Manitoba provides loans up to \$25,000, but not exceeding 65 per cent of the appraised value of the farm property offered as security on the loan.

Transfer by Gift

Some parents are in a position to make a gift of the farm to the son at the time of their retirement. In many cases the gift is really only a partial gift. It may be looked upon as compensation to the son for the many years of unpaid labor which he has contributed to the farm business.

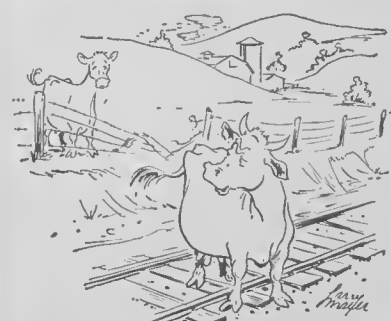
An outright gift of the farm to the son is suitable where the parents have sufficient savings or other income to guarantee their independence and security during retirement. In other cases the parents may give the farm to the son in return for a guarantee that he will pay them so much a month for the rest of their lives. This type of income guarantee to the parents could be based on the principle of the ordinary life annuity.

One thing that many families forget is that a gift of the farm to the son may involve a substantial gift tax. At the present time the father may make a gift of up to \$4,000 per year to any given son, and no more than \$1,000 per year to any other person. If the father should die within 3 years of making a gift, the value of the gift is added back to the value of the father's estate and is subject to succession duties.

If the father contemplates the transfer of the farm to the son by gift, he should not wait until the last year to make the gift. He might, for example, work out an agreement of sale with the son whereby the son contracts to pay the father \$4,000 per year for so many years. Each year the father could cancel the note as it matured and make the gift to the son. It is important that the father include the gift to the son on his income tax return. This is an important record of the gift which may well be needed when the father dies and his estate is being evaluated for succession duties.

Option to Buy

Frequently, parents do not wish to transfer the farm to the son immediately, but they want to assure the son that he will be getting the farm eventually. In such a situation the parents may rent the farm to the son and give him the option to buy at some future



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date. The main advantage of this type of agreement is the assurance which it gives to the son.

Two major limitations of the option-to-buy type of agreement are: (1) the value which is to be placed on the farm, if and when the son accepts the option; (2) who is responsible for improvements and the upkeep of the buildings, fences and soil fertility during the term of the option.

Joint Tenancy

The family farm may be transferred by the method of joint tenancy. A

joint tenancy is created by a deed or a will which states specifically that the owners of the farm hold it as joint tenants.

The farm operator and his wife may hold the farm as joint tenants. If the operator should die, the farm passes automatically to his wife. Where the operator and his wife hold the farm as joint tenants, the operator cannot direct how the farm will be handled after his wife's death.

Where a son is involved, the father, mother and son may hold the farm as

joint tenants. If the father dies first, the farm automatically passes on to his wife and son, at which time they will have an undivided interest in the estate. After the mother's death, the farm passes entirely to the son.

The main advantage of joint tenancy is that the estate need not be included in the probate if one of the owners dies. The main disadvantage of joint tenancy occurs when the son predeceases his father and mother. In this case the farm passes automatically to the father and mother and the son's

family may not receive any part of the son's equity in the farm.

A SOUND transfer arrangement should be tested from several different points. First, and perhaps most important of all, does it provide the parents with a reasonable degree of security during their retirement and old age?

Some parents insist that the only way to insure their security during old age is to transfer the farm to their son only after their death. This may or may not be true. Each family will have to decide for itself. However, there are many cases where the parents would have been better off if they had worked out some sort of transfer agreement with the son while they were still living.

A second point to remember with respect to a sound transfer arrangement is this: Does it provide a reasonable degree of security for the farm-operating son? Many sons are unwilling to wait until they are 40 or 50 years of age before they get a farm to call their own. Many times, however, the son may be quite willing to wait for the transfer of the farm if there is a sound farm operating agreement worked out with his father in the meantime.

A third aspect of a sound transfer agreement is the problem of the treatment of other heirs not on the farm. Do the parents plan to transfer the entire family farm to the farm-operating son, or do they also plan to give part of the farm property to other children not on the farm? This is a very important problem.

And finally, a sound transfer agreement must be based on suitable legal advice. Transfer problems are too complex for farm operators to attempt to draw up their own "legal" documents.

The final article in the series will deal with "Planning the Family Farm Estate." Among other things, it will explain in detail the new provisions of the Estate Tax Act, and the Income Tax Act with particular reference to the gift tax.—Ed.

Continued from page 14

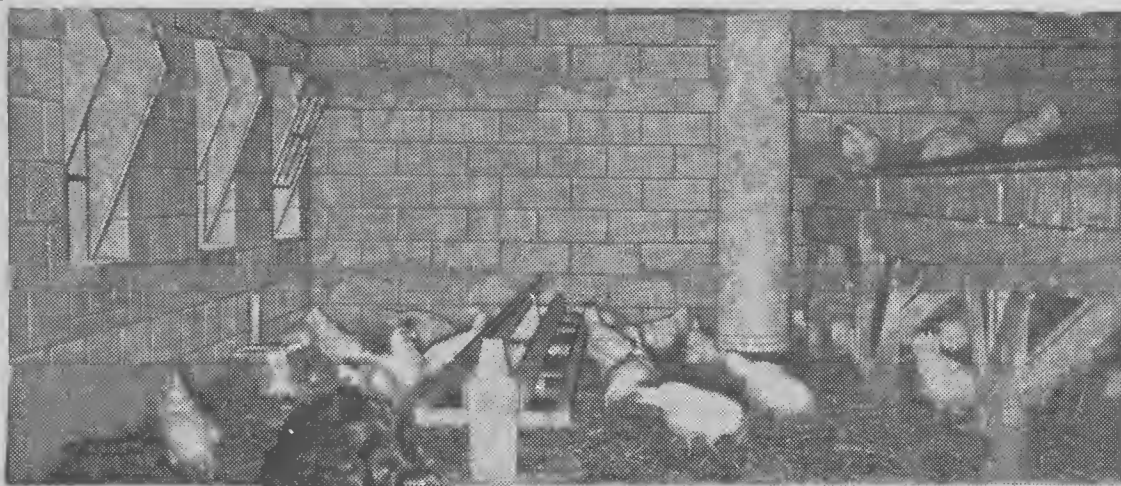
CATCHING A CATTLE THIEF

are anxious to clean up the Bang's menace.

The U.S. regulations have gone through some changes, but since November 15, cattle are eligible for export to the U.S. under the following conditions:

1. If they show a negative Bang's test within 30 days of export, and are from listed herds, or from negative herds in certified areas, or from herds that have passed a negative test within 3 months before date of entry, or are of beef breeds originating in the 4 western provinces.

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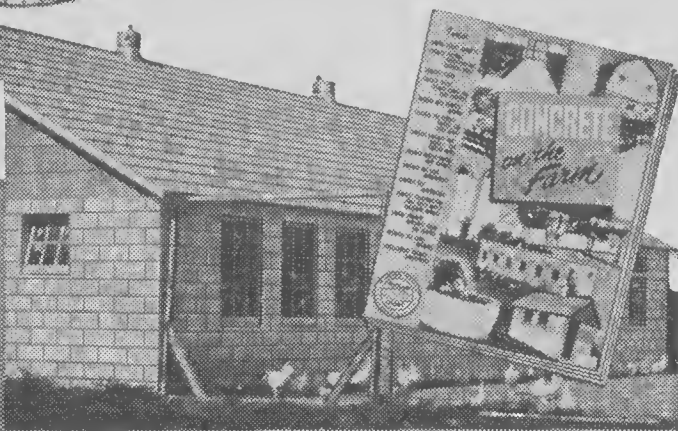
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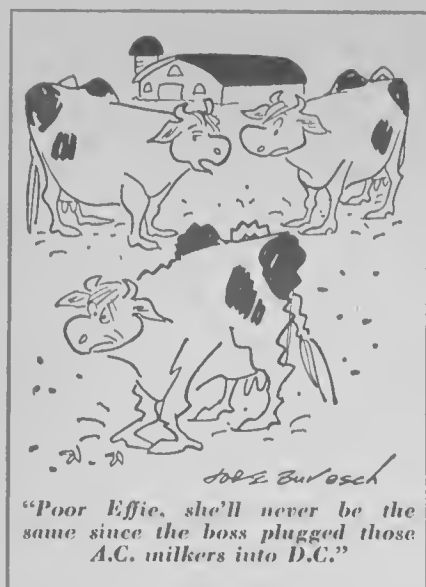
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a blood test, and will be branded if found positive.

Apparently, the regulations regarding permits have not been strictly enforced, but they could be.

WHILE Bang's control concerns the whole of Canada, the two regions with the biggest stake in it are Alberta for beef cattle and Ontario for dairy herds. Let's take a brief look at the programs in each of these provinces.

Ontario, as has been mentioned, is a restricted area, which means that some classes of cattle imports are regarded as a possible hazard to the clean-up program. Part of the reason for caution is that until the province is certified as Brucellosis-free, there's no doubt that its \$10 million annual export business in dairy cattle will be affected. Fortunately, progress has been quite rapid. Prince Edward and Oxford counties are already certified. Halton, Dundas, Grenville and Stormont may be certified by early February. Tests are also in progress in Peel, Leeds, Glengarry, Elgin and Frontenac. That means a quarter of the province is now under the program, and other counties are being canvassed for future testing. Livestock Commissioner Watson hopes the entire province will be free of Bang's by the end of 1960.

As in other parts of the country, a striking feature in Ontario is the low incidence of positive reactors to the tests. Up to November 25, they had tested 271,941 cattle in 10,386 herds, and found only 2,229 reactors and 2,055 questionables. Compensation

for slaughtered animals amounted to \$124,145. Compulsory vaccination at the province's expense is credited with this achievement.

The eradication program doesn't mean the end of the vaccination policy. This will still be needed to maintain resistance of animals to the disease, preventing them from being easy prey to any new outbreaks that may crop up. In addition, there is the listed herd program, based on annual herd tests, which included 2,152 Ontario herds last November, and 819 more were in process of being listed. One way and another, Ontario has not been dragging its feet where Bang's disease is concerned.

In Alberta, calfhood vaccination at reduced cost to producers has been running in the hundreds of thousands, and it is expected that Bang's will be eliminated within a few years. There are four restricted areas in the province, comprising practically all the producing areas. Arrangements have been made now to bring in the local improvement districts and special areas, including much of the eastern range country.

Establishment of restricted areas has undoubtedly helped in maintaining Alberta's vital exports to the U.S.A., but has also served as a preliminary step toward the Federal control areas policy, when that is considered practical. Steers can enter a restricted area and so can cattle generally kept in the area, provided they have not been exposed to known Bang's-infected animals. Cattle can trail through the area on a permit, if they don't come in contact with other cattle there.

Cattle entering a restricted area for slaughter must remain isolated.

Vaccinated cattle under 36 months also come in if there's proof of vaccination, and vaccinated cattle over 36 months of age, and unvaccinated cattle over 11 months if tested and found negative within 30 days of entry. Other unvaccinated cattle are admitted under permit, if their owner has them tested or vaccinated within 20 days of entry. Cattle for immediate sale at private auction or community sale come in if they are kept isolated until they comply with conditions covering the sales.

IT'S not hard to find faults in a national program so big and sweeping as our assault on Bang's disease. However, nobody ever anticipated that eradication would run entirely smoothly. With so many differences in local conditions, and differences in earlier provincial programs, all areas were not starting from the same point. Furthermore, provinces will have to go at different paces, depending on geographical and manpower conditions. It looks as if there is a general willingness to make the effort to beat Bang's disease, Brucellosis, or contagious abortion, and there have been some encouraging signs that it can be done.

If you are unsure of how any aspect of the control program applies in your district, it would pay you to consult with your agricultural representative, your provincial livestock or dairy branch, or the local office of the Health of Animals Division, Canada Department of Agriculture. **V**

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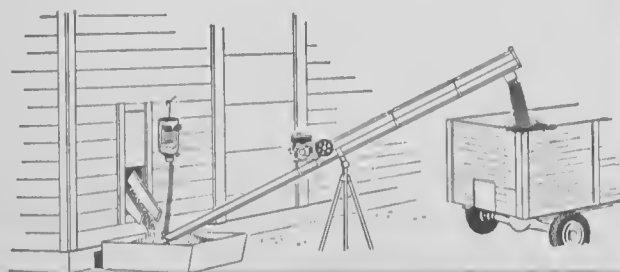
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"No," Mama said slowly, "I'd like to show your Papa how silly he looks . . ."

Papa Liked company

by KERMIT SHELBY

MOST men pass the cigars when a new baby comes to their house. But Papa was different. Every time Mama would have a new baby, Papa blossomed with a brand new hobby.

When Schuyler was born, Papa added on the strawberry patch. Next came Betty. Papa brought home forty new bee hives. When Jerry was born Papa bought two hundred white Leghorn pullets. I was supposed to be last. I drew six Jersey milk cows.

After me there was a breathing spell. Six years.

Then—twins! This time Mama wouldn't have been surprised if Papa had brought home Niagara Fall. Instead he brought home that Victrola with one hundred records. We had music in the air, morning, noon and night.

Papa took up waltzing again. Mama declared their having the twins like that—unexpected, after they thought they were through with that sort of thing—*did* something to Papa. Papa took on a late blooming. Papa blossomed.

As soon as Mama was up and about we had the party. All the neighbors came in to see the twins. Papa played every one of the hundred records and waltzed with every woman in the house except Mama. She declared her waltzing days were over.

At midnight we had a fine supper. Barbecued calf, Mama's famous hot rolls, lemon pie—and even we kids were allowed to drink coffee. Everyone raved over Mama's hot rolls. Mama looked tucked. Papa beamed, prideful. Having the house full of company made Papa happy as a flower in sunlight.

After a supper like that they had to dance some more. You should have seen Papa and Mrs. Schultz do the Hesitation Waltz. Mrs. Schultz is big and jolly but light on her feet. Papa was neat and slender, with gray hair, and red suspenders over his sky-blue shirt. The blue of the shirt matched Papa's eyes. Papa and Mrs. Schultz would pause, gracefully, each with one toe pointed down. Then

they would go into the whirl. Everyone in the room applauded.

Mama didn't applaud. Mama was out in the kitchen helping Ada, our hired girl, put away food and wash the dirty dishes. "Cooking for your Papa's friends is an ordeal," sighed Mama, drying the last of four bread pans. "Will brags, so I have to live up to it." It was true. If folks looked skeptical when Papa told them Mama was the best cook in the entire country, Papa just brought them home to prove it.

At two o'clock the Victrola was still going strong, and so was Papa. But the men-folks said they had to work tomorrow. "Don't rush off," Papa said, changing phonograph needles. "The evening is still young."

"But we're not," said Mr. Schultz, whose feet hurt.

Half moons dampened Papa's sky-blue shirt beneath the arms. He was panting a little. But his eyes shone just like stars. "Come back, folks," Papa said heartily, following the company to their cars. "Come often."

"At last," Mama said, relieved, opening windows to let out the pipe smoke.

After the last car drove off Papa came back and played the *Aloha Waltz* one more time. "There's something about company," he said happily, waltzing by himself. "Keeps you on your toes."

"So I've noticed," Mama said, picking lint off the rug where Papa and Mrs. Schultz had hesitated a little too much.

"For the twins' sake we want to stay young, don't we?" Papa reasoned.

"Sure. But don't overdo it." Mama shut off the Victrola. "Go to bed, Will."

EVERY Saturday we kids would ride into town when Papa bought groceries. Papa had a way of meeting up with folks and telling them about the twins and the hundred records. After they

came, it took so long to hear the records it would soon be meal time. Papa would say, "Man, you haven't lived until you've tasted Lucy's hot rolls and her wonderful red-ham gravy."

Mama tried to live up to her reputation. But it got to be wearing. Especially after Ada left to get married. Mama said Ada had finally decided it was more sensible to wash dishes for two than to wash dishes for the whole countryside.

Schuyler was a sophomore now, having dates—when Papa would let him drive the car. Papa asked Schuyler why didn't he bring his classmates out sometime? That started it. It wasn't long before the high school kids started using our house for their weekly headquarters. They would come out after the seven-thirty show and Papa would teach them how to waltz. They always stayed for late supper. Our kitchen smelled at all hours of hot coffee and yeast and frying ham.

Mama did her best to be patient. Because when Papa was young, she explained to us kids, he had to live with a cranky old aunt who wouldn't allow him to have company. Mama said Papa's repressed youth was cropping out in a second blooming. Finally, though, even Mama had enough.

"The twins and this house are a full time job, Will," Mama warned. "Go easy on this stay-for-supper talk."

Papa just laughed. Mama said she couldn't make out if Papa was trying to prove her cooking ability or his ability as a good provider. Weekends were just the same.

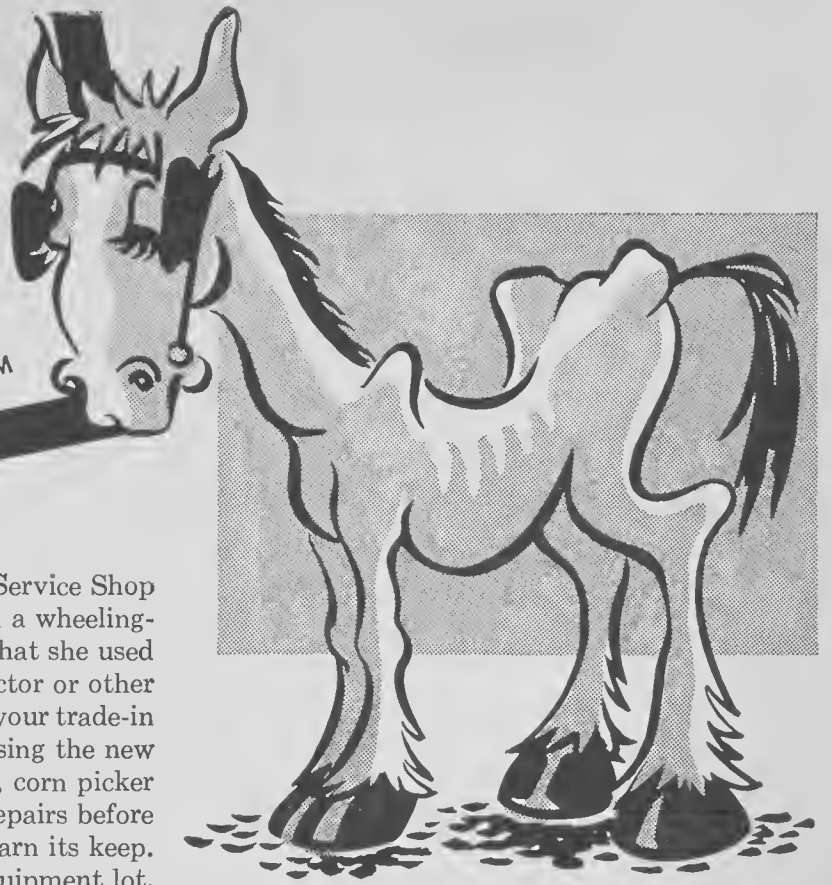
"That high school gang has crowded out all the friends our own age," Mama pointed out. "The Higgenses have just stopped coming. Those kids don't come here to eat my cooking, Will. They come to watch you show off."

"I didn't realize you were jealous, Lucy," Papa said innocently, winking at us kids across the table.

"They'll eat us out of house and home," Mama predicted. Mama viewed a ham shank, speculatively. So I knew tomorrow we would have yam scraps and lima beans (Please turn to page 42)

Illustrated by GORDON COLLINS

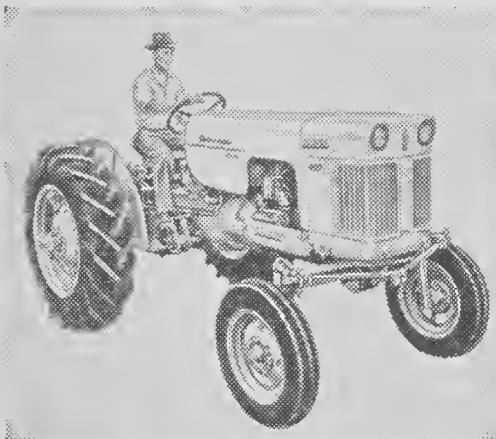
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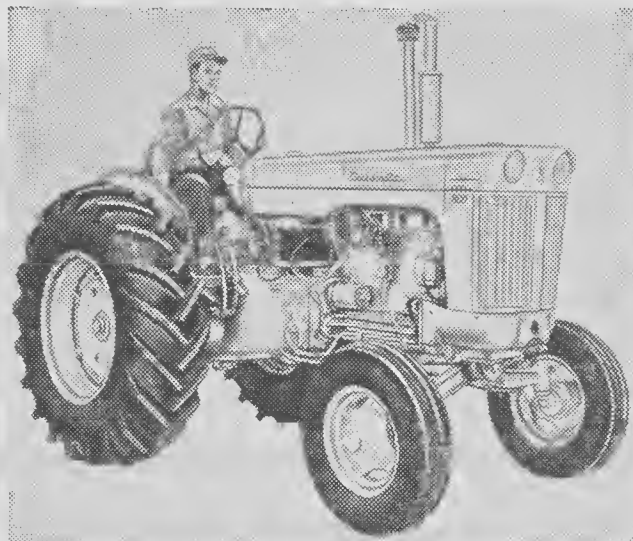
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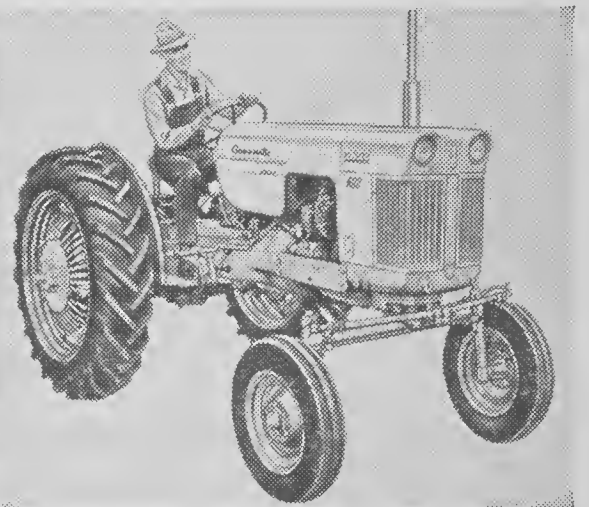
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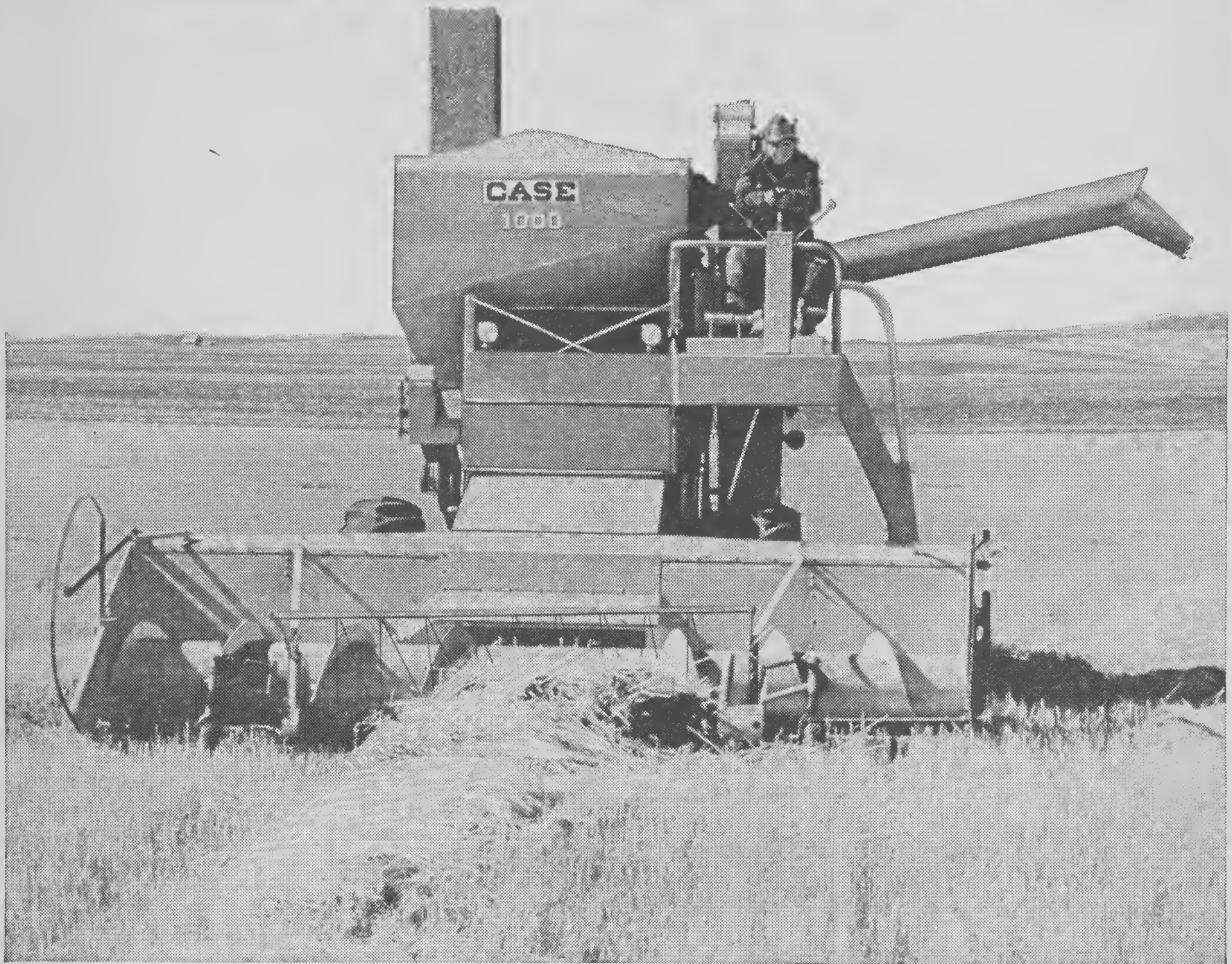
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4 Exclusive "On-The-Move" Cylinder Control. While operating, you can adjust cylinder speed from 500 to 1450 RPM, to meet all crop conditions.

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7 Best Fuel Economy. New CASE combines are powered by the famous CASE 700 tractor engine that set a new world's record for economy in tests at Nebraska State College. Under normal conditions, you should get from 15 to 20 years' service before a major engine overhaul is required.

8 Your Choice of Fuels. Gasoline, diesel or LP gas.

9 Giant 60-Bushel Grain Tank. You make fewer stops—and the full 60-bushel tank empties in just 30 seconds!

10 Earlier, More Thorough Separation. Special heavy-type drum beater at rear of cylinder directs in flowing material down to front end of straw walkers for separation.

11 Exclusive Hydraulic Variable Speed Drive. Provides more than 100 forward speeds from .8 to 15.6 MPH. Enclosed gear drive is the latest development in main axle design—another CASE exclusive!

12 Power Steering. Eliminates wheel fight and ground shocks. Provides faster steering, greater maneuverability.

13 Electric Safety Clutch. (Extral) Stops entire header and elevator to cylinder instantly—prevents damage.

14 All New Deluxe Operator's Platform. Easily accessible—improves visibility—keeps you out of dust zone.

First really new Combines in years

- **Featuring unexcelled all crop BALANCED HARVESTING CAPACITY to outclass all competitors!**
- **Will sweep every field clean—put more grain in your bin, cleaner, faster and at less cost—because of the BALANCED co-ordinated action of CASE extra capacity threshing, separating and cleaning units!**
- **Completely field tested—field proven to outperform, outclass, outlast any other combine.**

CASE harvests 300 bushels plus per hour!

"I was amazed at the capacity of this CASE '1000'. Picking up in a heavy crop of 40 to 45 bushels per acre, it moved along about 25% faster than my present com-

bines. I like its wide cylinder and wide, deep body—with plenty of straw room and cleaning space. This new CASE easily harvests 300 bushels plus per hour."

HAROLD M. BEAN, ROULEAU, SASK.



CASE saves extra bushels per acre!

"The CASE '1000', working side-by-side in my fields with two other well-known combines, gave me at least an extra bushel per acre. In heavy windrows, the CASE picked up more grain and did an

excellent threshing and cleaning job. With cylinder speed, concave setting and other controls right at the driver's seat, I saved time and increased my yield."

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"The CASE '1000' operated at about 5½ miles per hour picking up a 15-foot swath of 40 bushel-per-acre grain. I was told that this CASE engine set a new

world's record for economy. It certainly used very little fuel while working in my fields—as close as I could figure, about 2 gallons per hour."

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New CASE Combine Breaks All Harvesting Records!

There's never been a combine to equal it! The new CASE has the biggest BALANCED Harvesting Capacity of any combine ever built. New features by the dozen—for faster, cleaner harvesting.

Only with CASE can you control the complete threshing operation instantly without stopping, or leaving driver's seat!

Only with CASE can you adjust the machine *before* slugs or other threshing problems occur!

Only CASE gives you an agricultural engine that set a new world's record for economy!

Yes, the new CASE is packed with features which farmers have wanted for years. CASE is the combine especially designed for Western Canada, with the extra BALANCED capacity you need for all crops and short seasons.

See your CASE dealer *now* for the best "Combine Buy" of the year. Come harvest time, you'll be mighty glad you did!

- Large stacks of spare parts available at all CASE dealers for both '1000' and '800'. Special provision for peak service during harvest season! CASE service and parts are always as near as your telephone.

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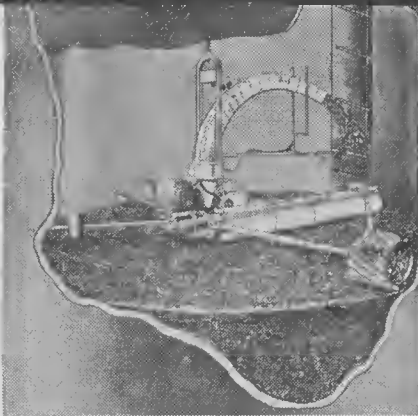


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THE BADGER SILO UNLOADER IS NOW BETTER THAN EVER!

This new improved model, because of its greater speed and capacity, will outperform all others. Handles any type silage with ease, frozen or unfrozen. It will give you years of trouble-free service.

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This new tube bunk feeder assures fast, even distribution of all types of silage and ground feeds. It will mix any ration, or rations thoroughly and distribute them evenly the entire length of the bunk. Flow of feed is easily controlled with a single lever by rotating the heavy galvanized steel tube. Although very sturdily constructed throughout, power requirements are low.

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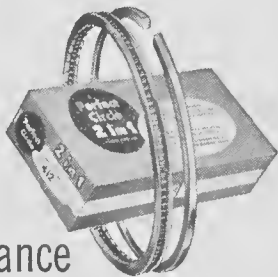
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again. "Pretty soon," Mama said, "our fare will be reduced to corn pone and chittlings."

THE following week Mama did spring housekeeping. All of us scrubbed woodwork, washed windows. Papa and Schuyler beat the rug. Mama turned the rug around, placing Papa's hesitating corner under the Victrola. She hung new curtains. The house looked neat but Mama looked tired. That night we went to bed early.

About ten minutes after the lights were out a lot of cars drove up in front of our house, honking. "What on earth?" Mama said.

Papa put on his pants and went to the door. Lora Tickell, one of the high school girls, called high and shrill through the dark. "Surprise, Uncle Will! Horace and I just got married."

"You're kidding, Lora." Papa turned on the porch light, friendly. Papa wasn't Lora's uncle, she just called him that.

"We're not kidding." This time it was Horace. "We got married two hours ago."

"My, my! This calls for a celebration." Papa's voice took on a youngness. "Do I get to kiss the bride?"

"Listen to that," Mama said, disgusted.

"Who's in those cars behind you?" Papa asked.

"The crowd," Lora said. "Eva and Charley, Dorothy and Harry and a few others."

"What's holding you?" Papa said. "Come on in."

"Remember, children," Mama warned us. "No refreshments."

When the Victrola started Mama and I went back to the kitchen. Papa found Mama anyway. "I see you've lighted the oven?" Papa said, expectantly.

"For warmth only," Mama informed him coldly.

I could just see how Mama's clean rug was going to look when that gang finished dancing on it. Papa tried to sound reasonable. "I'm sorry they picked your housecleaning day, Lucy. But under the circumstances . . ."

Mama sat looking at a hole in her slipper. But I knew Mama wasn't thinking of holes or slippers. Papa got embarrassed. "We'll have to offer them something," Papa said.

Mama sighed tiredly. "Yes, Will. I will fill 'em up one more time."

Mama looked toward that row of bread pans. "How can a man so dear be so foolish?" Mama said, not to me but to the bread pans. Then Mama remembered me. "I wish I had a looking glass, Gracie. A big, big looking glass."

"Why, Mama?" I asked. "Do you want to comb your hair?"

"No," Mama said slowly. "I'd like to show your Papa how silly he looks trying to be one of Schuyler's high school crowd. If he could see for himself . . ." Mama reached for a big

spoon and suddenly all her tiredness was gone. Her words were energized, full of purpose. "I know what." Mama went toward the pantry, laughing.

I WAS the only one Mama let in on the secret. "Is it ready yet, Mama?" I kept asking. We could hear the Victrola.

"Almost," Mama said. "You can place the chairs around." Mama was humming *O Susanna*, happy as a lark.

Finally it was ready and Mama let me call them in. It was after midnight but I wasn't a bit sleepy. They ganged in like a pack of hungry wolves, joking and laughing. Lora Tickell—only she was Lora Clew now—said, sniffing, "Rolls! You've never tasted Aunt Lucy's hot rolls and ham gravy, have you, Horace? You're in for a treat."

"Congratulations, Lora." Mama waved a dish towel, gaily. "Congratulations, Horace."

Everything became death still as they seated themselves. I wish you could have seen Papa's face as he looked toward the table. Beside each upturned plate sat a tumbler of water. On either end of the table sat a big platter of cornbread. The cornbread had meat cracklings in it, though Mama called it chittlings. That's all there was. There wasn't anything else.

Mama's face was serious. "I have to apologize for the refreshment, folks." Mama sounded plaintive. "Will hasn't been to town lately so we ran a little low on provisions."

In the awful silence that followed Papa looked straight at Mama. Papa's eyes were like two little blue flames, saving all the things he was too polite to say before company.

Lora Clew spoke first. "Why, I just love chittling bread. If Aunt Lucy made it, I know it's good."

"Pass us some chittling bread," someone cried. That started it around the table.

Papa pushed back his chair and waited painfully. "Very cute, Lucy," Papa said restrainedly. "But these kids are hungry. Where's the food?"

"You're looking at it," Mama told him. Mama sounded anxious and full of stage-fright but she kept right on talking. "You know I warned you last week how that last ham was gone, and the canned stuff has all been used up long ago. I'm sorry the larder's empty, Will, but there's no need to feel ashamed. Being poor is no disgrace, especially when our friends like us just the same."

Papa looked down at his empty plate. His face turned pink, all the way to the roots of his hair. With great dignity Papa rose and looked challengingly about the table. "Anyone want to waltz?" Papa asked politely. "How about you, Lora?"

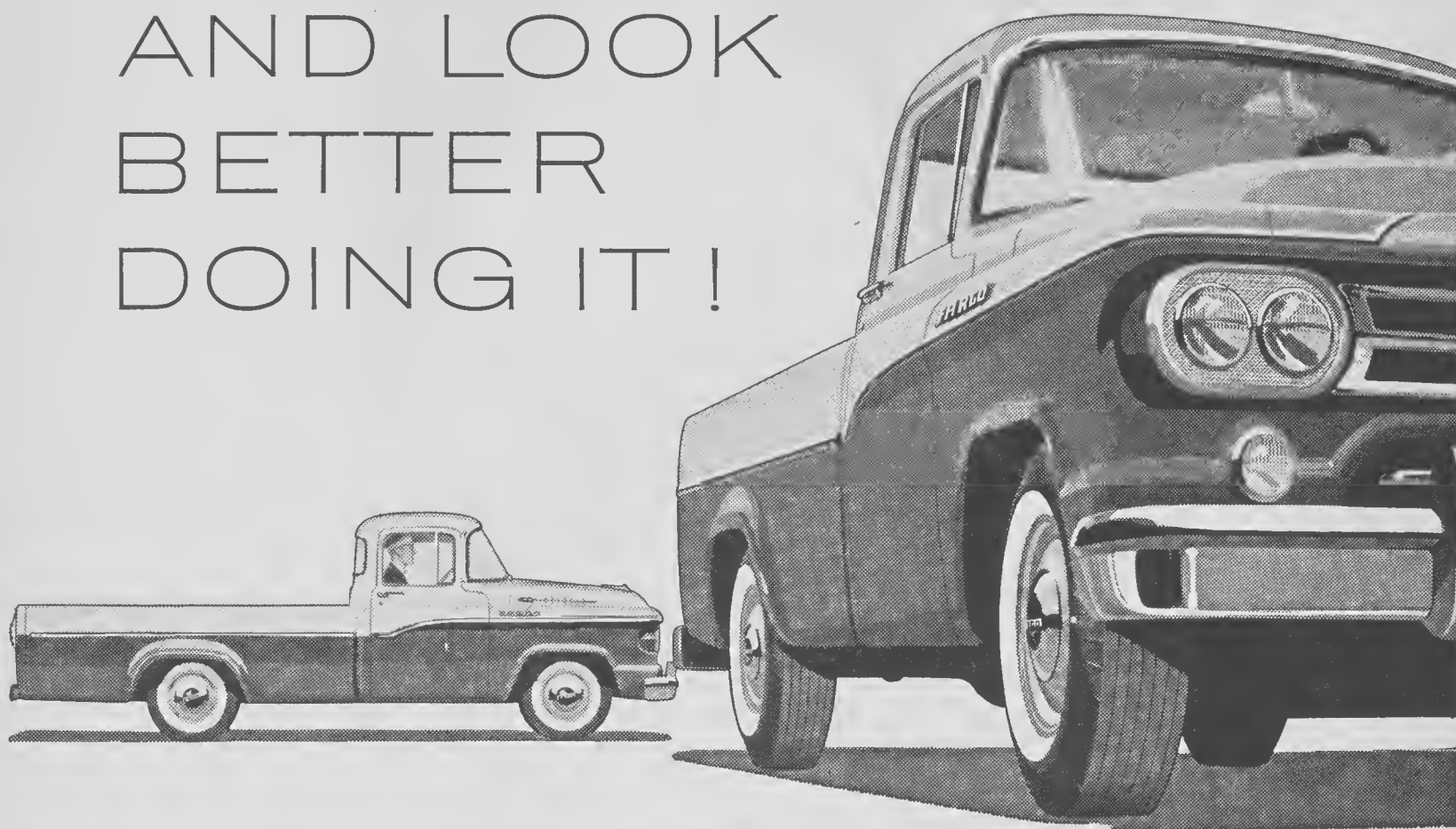
"Love to, Uncle Will." Lora jumped up, leaving her chittling bread untouched.

Papa did his best to be the polite host. But Schuyler and Betty just went off and hid. In a few more min-

(Please turn to page 44)

HAUL MORE...

AND LOOK BETTER DOING IT!



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**Dramatic new features inside,
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- New, smooth-sided, all-steel body construction!
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This is for you! Forget the idea—"a truck is a truck and that's that!" Take a long, lingering look at the Fargo Sweptline with all the style and sizzle of a modern passenger car . . . *and more!* This is Sweptline '59 . . . the beautiful new way to do your hauling!

And this bold new beauty's got the ability to get jobs done in a breeze. Terrific power . . . V-8 or Six . . . lets you haul more per trip, saves time and money. Wonderful new handling ease . . . lets you make those runs to town without strain, and in solid comfort.

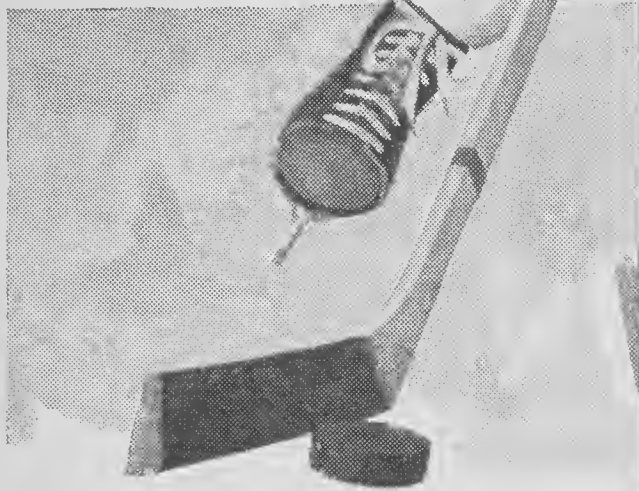
Better drive a Sweptline. It's the style leader of a great new family of Fargo trucks for '59! See your nearest Fargo dealer soon for all the facts.

Whatever your job, there's a Fargo truck to do it better—from 4,250 lbs. G.V.W., up to 65,000 lbs. G.C.W.

Tomorrow's most valuable players- eat today's most valuable breakfast!



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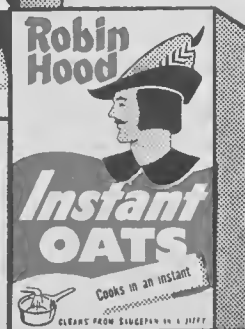
Robin Hood Oats

a whole breakfast in a bowl!



This future champion, like your own energetic youngsters, needs plenty of the right food. Same goes for girls, too! And there's nothing like a breakfast of Robin Hood Oats to give your family the food energy they need. Speedy, economical Robin Hood Oats are packed with protein (one bowl with fruit, milk and sugar equals in protein a breakfast of fruit juice, bacon, toast and jam).

Breakfast is important! Start strong every day with tasty, nourishing Robin Hood Oats.



utes the party began to break up. They didn't realize, they said, how late it was.

Papa stood on the front porch and watched them drive away. "Be seeing you, Uncle Will," Lora called.

"Sure thing," Papa said. But Papa didn't say come back for supper. He didn't even say come back.

That night Papa slept on the folding bed.

NEXT morning at the breakfast table Papa looked dourly at the ham gravy. He looked at the slabs of thick brown ham, at Mama's smoking hot rolls. "No chittling bread?" Papa said, sardonic.

Mama flirted her dish towel, triumphant. "If you think I'm lying," Mama said, "go look in the smokehouse."

Papa went and looked. I went too. Last week when I had rummaged through a barrel of quilt pieces for doll clothes, it seemed to me there must have been at least a dozen hams hanging from our smokehouse rafters. Now Papa scratched his head, thoughtful, looking at one pitifully small piece of smoked hog jowl. Papa went to the cellar. On three sides, from floor to ceiling, on the wide shelves where Mama's prize fruit and vegetables always stood was nothing but space. One old lonesome jar of plums stood wrapped in cobwebs, all by itself.

"I declare to goodness, Gracie," Papa said weakly, and sat suddenly on the cellar steps. "Their appetites were bigger than I thought."

Back in the kitchen Papa said to Mama, "I thought you said you put up over four hundred quarts last summer?"

"I did," Mama said, busy-busy. "But that was last summer."

Papa went to the sideboard and got his cheque book and drove off to town without a word.

When Papa came home he had both the back and front seat of the car loaded with groceries and canned goods, and a big box with twelve hams in it. I ran to help.

But when Papa started to hang the hams, there were the old ones, hanging in their accustomed place. I counted them. Ten hams with the twelve Papa had just bought, that made twenty-two hams.

"Gracie, if you're not doing anything special, Mama said, "you can take your little red wagon and haul all that canned stuff from the granary and store it back in the cellar." Mama glanced at Papa, casually.

"Lucy," Papa said, nettled, "What in thunderation are we going to do with twenty-two hams?"

"Hams are fine things to have in the family," Mama said mildly. "The twins are coming on. There'll always be extra company. And speaking of company, I've invited the Higgenses over for Sunday dinner."

"Wonderful, Ducky." Papa started out to be sarcastic, but the grin broke through. Papa looked like someone who knows he's been out-manuevered. He started hanging the hams, grinning and grinning. When he looked back at Mama the old twinkle was in his eye. "I wonder," Papa said drolly, "if the Higgenses like chittling bread?"

Home and Family



[H. Armstrong Roberts photo]

by GWEN LESLIE

DOES this picture typify your advent into the New Year as we would have it illustrate ours? We'd like to think that we are looking upward in our approach and looking to a brighter light than the candle so bravely clasped. We'd have the candle flame represent honesty, integrity and the right to a free citizen's privileges and responsibilities. We'd place high value on the privilege to question what and why; often thought a child's right, in truth the responsibility of an adult. We'd choose to seek the answers with faith and thoughtful trust.

We'd like to find this sincerity of expression in our human relationships, the genuine quality of our intent truly reflected with no distortion of expedient hypocrisy.

Should we not find the curtaining so trimly held aside, we'd claim the courage to put it so and clear our vision ahead. We'd hope to recognize the curtains of our own creating—long-held habits and prejudices which obscure our view, making difficult the perception which leads to progress.

We'd stand alone when necessary. Only in solitude is it possible sometimes to judge the stand we take, and if in solitary consideration, belief is confirmed, we'd hold this belief proudly though it meant we'd stand again alone. To stand alone can be good. But this is not enough, since satisfaction lies in sharing.

We'd like to share with you our aspirations for a Happy New Year.



There is pleasure and profit for family members who plan a budget together.

More for Your Money

by ELVA FLETCHER

MONEY does grow on trees if you want to believe the current song about the money tree. And you would have to agree with the song writer that it was the strangest thing you ever did see. But however strange or startling the thought may be, homemakers can build themselves a type of money tree by the wise use of their budget dollars.

The amount of money we have to spend is, for the most part, less important than how we spend it. Put to wise use, our money can help us to lead more purposeful lives, enriched because we have been able to acquire more of the goods and services available on today's market. Wise use of money necessarily involves some kind of a budget coupled with intensive study of good shopping habits.

A budget will not work miracles with the family dollars; it can't change the amount of money available to that family; but it can help to control the outgo of that money, and secure the best value for it. We frequently ask ourselves where our money goes and usually find it relatively simple to name our big expenses, forgetting the many small, comparatively inexpensive items that add up to a surprisingly large total over the year. These purchases can be brought into line by good buying habits, and this is where a family budget becomes extremely valuable to the family members.

Any really successful budget, of course, requires self-discipline. It also requires the development of a planned buying program that is sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of family spending. If the bookkeeping system is too complicated, or the budget takes a rigid nickels-and-dimes approach, there are two dangers: The budget will break down and be discarded, which is an admission of defeat; or it will develop a penny-pinching personality unable to enjoy the many good things of life.

SURVEYS have shown that family budgets operate most successfully when all members of the family share in it. Karl Ullmayer, a Swiss economist, was shocked during a recent visit to this continent to find that most parents fail to develop, within their children, a proper attitude toward money. Money, in his view, is one of life's basic necessities and on this premise he argues in favor of educating children in its use.

The use of money is all the advantage there is in having it.—Benjamin Franklin.

He had four criticisms of many parents: They gave their children too much money to spend; they didn't require an accounting of its use; they didn't instruct their young people in the wise use of money, nor teach them to save. The result was to develop easy, sometimes foolish spending habits which prevented these young people from learning to provide for some measure of financial security in their adult lives.

Any child who is old enough to receive or earn any money at all is old enough to learn the basic principles of money management, according to Ullmayer. And what better place is there to train children in the art of money management than in the home—to help them understand the importance of keeping their finances in order, and to help maintain the unity of the family group.

A SIMPLIFIED type of budget is outlined in a recent brochure published by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association. It explains the four basic requirements of a family budget, and offers suggestions to help the family that has decided to try to make its money do more for it.

Step one calls for an estimate of total income for the following 12 months. Extra cash income should be recorded, including money that children may turn in to the family. For the family working toward a monthly budget, this total would be divided by 12.

Step two calls for a listing of fixed expenses. These include mortgage or rent payments, taxes, church contributions, insurance premiums, installment payments. Fuel and medical expenses should be included. Again, divide by 12 to establish the amount of money needed to meet fixed expenses.

Money is like a sixth sense without which you cannot make a complete use of the other five.—Somerset Maugham.

Step three calls for a monthly set-aside for an emergency fund out of which will be paid unexpected doctor bills, repairs and the like. This fund is not to be confused with regular family savings, which are intended for long-range projects such as the children's education, new appliances, perhaps a vacation. The emergency fund should never be allowed to grow too large and any surplus over one or two months' income should be transferred to regular savings.

Step four involves an accounting of monthly living allowances: What is needed to run the house, what is required for clothes, doctor bills, recreation and incidental expenses and allowances.

Any surplus that remains following the deduction of the figures compiled from steps two to four remains to become part of the family's regular savings account.

IN such a plan the homemaker has an extremely important role. There is a growing number of consumer goods arriving on the market. In this bewildering panorama of cans, packages and other items of varying quality, a shopping plan becomes a necessity as a means of resisting impulsive buying.

Food shopping can be a family affair if individual members are given responsibility for a particular group of food items on shopping nights. The use of a well-planned shopping list is extremely important.

Money is a good servant, but a bad master.—French proverb.

With the average family spending 25 per cent of its income on food, it becomes extremely important to plan food buying wisely. Savings of a few cents on one or more items, over a period of time, will amount to a considerable sum.

Mark-ups on food vary considerably and often some items are sold at cost, or less, to bring customers into stores. Some common foods used in this way are canned peaches, applesauce, tomato juice, evaporated milk and tomato soup. These can be very real bargains.

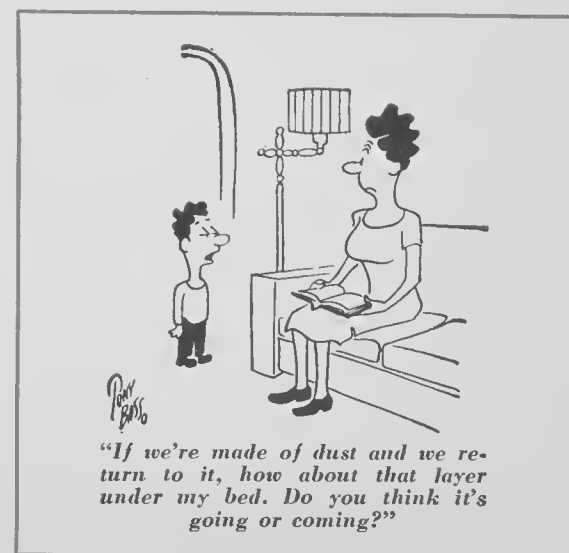
Meal planning based on in-season foods is another way of holding food costs down. The same may be said for stocking up with frozen food "specials."

Fruits and vegetables to be used in pies, casseroles and soups need not be of top quality in appearance. As an example, apples being used in a pie need not be pretty.

To make the best use of your food dollars compare price per pound and prices among fresh, frozen and canned foods. Your own surveys will show that sometimes canned foods are cheaper than the frozen variety; sometimes the reverse is true. Five cents wasted each meal over one year adds up to the startling figure of \$54.75!

The wise shopper will gather information about the many things she needs in operating her home. She will consider price, quality and need in shopping for her household whether she is buying food, clothing, household appliances or home furnishings.

As family members share in planning, and carrying out the family budgeting program, they learn to master their money rather than have their money master them.



HANDICRAFTS

Popcorn Patterned Baby Set

THE sweater in this appealing set, sized to fit a 3-month baby, features roomy raglan sleeves and a dainty popcorn pattern repeated on bonnet and booties.

The pattern is designed for Darvan knitting yarn, popular for its shrink-proof, stretchproof and mothproof characteristics. Garments can be safely washed in the washing machine. Be careful to knit to tension suggested as this is important.

Darvan knitting instructions may also be used with Beehive Fingering 3 ply, using slightly more wool.

You will require: 4 oz. Darvan for the set. (If made separately, jacket—3 oz., bonnet—1 oz., booties—1 oz.) Also needed are 2 No. 10 knitting needles, 1 medium crochet hook, 3 yd. $\frac{1}{4}$ " ribbon, 1 button.

Measurements: Jacket to fit 18" chest, center back length 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", sleeve seam 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Bonnet: face edge 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", depth 6".

Tension must be 8 sts. and 10 rows —1 inch with No. 10 needles in Stocking st. If tension too loose, try size larger needle; if tight, size smaller needle.

LEFT FRONT: Cast on 42 sts.

Work 2 in. even in pattern ending with 3rd pattern row. Proceed:

1st row: Knit to last 13 sts. P12. K1.

2nd row: K1. *P3tog. (K1. P1. K1.) in next st. * Repeat from * to * twice. Purl to last st. K1.

3rd row: Knit to last 13 sts. P12. K1.

4th row: K1. *(K1. P1. K1.) in next st. P3tog. * Repeat from * to * twice. (These 13 sts. form Popcorn border at front edge). Purl to last st. K1. (side edge). Repeat these 4 rows until work measures same as Back to armholes, ending at side edge.

To shape armhole: 1st row: Cast off 2 sts. Knit to last 13 sts. P12. K1.

2nd row: Work 13 sts. in pattern. Purl to last st. K1.

3rd row: K1. Sl.1. K1. p.s.s.o. Knit to last 13 sts. P12. K1. Repeat 2nd and 3rd rows to 20 sts. on needle ending with knit row. Leaving a length of yarn about 3 yd. long to be used for neckband, break yarn. Leave these 20 sts. on a thread.

RIGHT FRONT: Cast on 42 sts. Work 2 in. even in pattern ending with 3rd pattern row. Proceed:

1st row: K1. P12. Knit to end of row.

2nd row: K1. Purl to last 13 sts. *P3tog. (K1. P1. K1.) in next st. * Repeat from * to * twice. K1.

3rd row: K1. P12. Knit to end of row.

4th row: (side edge). K1. Purl to last 13 sts. *(K1. P1. K1.) in next st. P3tog. * Repeat from * to * twice. K1. (The last 13 sts. form Popcorn border at front edge.) Repeat these 4 rows until work measures same as Back to armholes, ending at side edge. Continue to correspond to Left Front, noting when dec. 1st. at armhole edge, every knit row should end with K2tog. K1. Break yarn.

NECKBAND: With right side of work facing, onto needle with sts. of Right Front, slip from thread sts. of one Sleeve, the Back, other Sleeve and Left Front. (94 sts. on needle).

Using yarn attached to Left Front, proceed:

1st row: K2. *K2tog. K1. Repeat from * to last 2 sts. K2. (64 sts. on needle).

2nd row: (buttonhole). K1. (K2tog. Wl. fwd. for buttonhole). Knit to end of row.

3rd row: Knit. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP: Sew side and sleeve seams. Sew in sleeves. Sew button to correspond to buttonhole. Crochet 1 row s.c. firmly along each front edge to prevent edge from sagging. Instead of pressing garment to smooth the knitting, just wash and dry.

The Bonnet

Beginning at face edge, cast on 74 sts. Work 9 rows (K1. P1.) ribbing.

10th row: K1. Purl to last st. K1. Sts. for the crown of bonnet will be picked up along this row, later.

To make brim: 1st row: K1. Purl to last st. K1.

2nd row: (wrong side facing). K1. *P1. (K1. P1. K1.) in next st. P1. (K1. P1. K1.) in next st. P3tog. (K1. P1. K1.) in next st. Repeat from * to last st. K1. (110 sts. on needle).

Beginning with 2nd pattern row, work 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. even in pattern, ending with purl row. Cast off loosely.

To make crown: Fold the Popcorn brim over the ribbed band, having right sides of work facing each other and pick up and knit 1 st. in each st. of the 10th row. (74 sts. on needle). Work 3 rows (K1. P1.) ribbing.

Next row: K4. *Inc. 1 st. in next st. K3. Repeat from * to last 2 sts. K2. (91 sts. on needle). Beginning with purl row, continue even in Stocking st. until work measures 5 in. from cast-on edge, ending with purl row.

To shape crown: 1st row: *K8. K2tog. Repeat from * to last st. K1.

2nd and alternate rows: Knit.

3rd row: *K7. K2tog. Repeat from * to last st. K1.

5th row: *K6. K2tog. Repeat from * to last st. K1.

Continue decreasing 9 sts. across row in this manner that is, having 1 st. less between decreaseings, every alternate row to 10 sts. on needle. Break yarn. Thread end through remaining sts. Draw up and fasten securely. Sew back seam for 3 in. from base of crown. Instead of pressing garment to smooth the knitting just wash and dry. Make ribbon rosettes and sew to bonnet as illustrated.

The Booties

Cast on 42 sts. Work 3 in. even in pattern ending with 2nd pattern row.

Next row: (eyelets for ribbon). K2. *Wl. fwd. K2tog. Repeat from * to end of row.

To make foot: K15. P12. K1. Turn.

Next row: K1. *P3tog. (K1. P1. K1.) in next st. * Repeat from * to * twice. K1. Turn. Working on center 14 sts. and beginning with 2nd pattern row, work 19 rows even in pattern, for toe flap, ending with 4th pattern row.

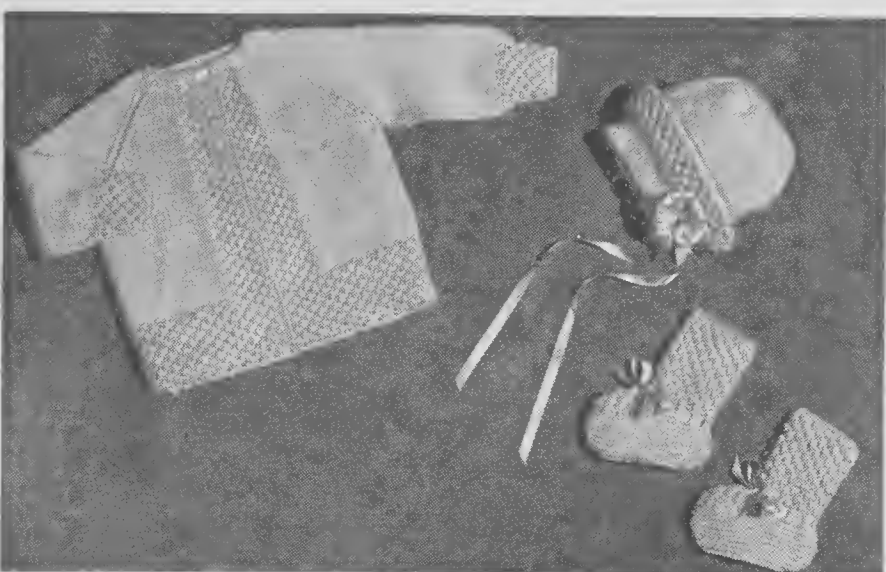
Next row: With right side of work facing, pick up and knit 10 sts. along side of toe flap. Knit remaining 14 sts.

Next row: K25. (P3tog. K1) 3 times. K1. Pick up and knit 10 sts. along other side of toe flap. Knit remaining 14 sts. (56 sts. on needle). Knit 12 rows Garter st. (plain knitting every row).

Next row: K1. K2tog. Knit to 4 center sts. (K2tog.) twice. Knit to last 3 sts. K2tog. K1.

Next row: Knit. Repeat last 2 rows twice. Cast off. Sew back seam. Make another bootie to correspond. Instead of pressing garment to smooth the knitting, just wash and dry. Thread ribbon through eyelets at ankle.

(Instructions courtesy Patons and Baldwins.)



[Patons and Baldwins photo]

Abbreviations: K-Knit. P-Purl. st.-stitch. sts.-stitches. in.-inches. tog.-together. Sl.1-slip one stitch. p.s.s.o.-pass slipped stitch over. Wl. fwd.-wool forward. inc.-increase. s.c.-single crochet.

Popcorn Pattern

1st row: (wrong side facing). K1. *P3 tog. Knit into front of next st. as usual but leave it on left hand needle. Bring yarn to front of work and purl into front of same st. but still leave it on left hand needle. Take yarn to back of work and knit into front of same st. again. Slip st. off left hand needle. (This increases 2 sts. in 1 st. to make up for the 2 sts. decreased by the P3tog. The working of a st. in this manner will be termed "(K1. P1. K1. in next st.)" throughout). Repeat from * to last st. K1.

2nd row: K1. Purl to last st. K1.

3rd row: K1. *(K1. P1. K1.) in next st. P3tog. Repeat from * to last st. K1.

4th row: K1. Purl to last st. K1. These 4 rows complete one pattern and it is advisable to work the 2nd and 4th rows just a little loosely as there is a tendency to tighten the knitting when working the 1st and 3rd rows.

The Jacket

BACK: Cast on 74 sts.

Work 2 in. even in pattern ending with 3rd pattern row. Beginning with

knit row, continue even in Stocking st. until work measures 6 in. from beginning (the cast-on edge) ending with purl row.

To shape armholes: Cast off 2 sts. beginning next 2 rows.

3rd row: K1. Sl.1. K1. p.s.s.o. Knit to last 3 sts. K2tog. K1.

4th row: K1. Purl to last st. K1. Repeat 3rd and 4th rows to 30 sts. on needle ending with knit row. Break yarn. Leave these 30 sts. on a thread.

SLEEVES: Cast on 34 sts.

Work 3 complete patterns, then 1st to 3rd rows inclusive of next pattern.

Next row: (right side facing). K1. *(K1. P1. K1.) in next st. K3. Repeat from * to last st. K1. (50 sts. on needle). Beginning with purl row, continue in Stocking st. inc. 1 st. each end of needle on 9th and every following 10th row to 56 sts. on needle. Continue even until sleeve measures 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in. from cast-on edge, ending with purl row.

To shape cap: Cast off 2 sts. beginning next 2 rows.

3rd row: K1. Sl.1. K1. p.s.s.o. Knit to last 3 sts. K2tog. K1.

4th row: K1. Purl to last st. K1. Repeat 3rd and 4th rows to 12 sts. on needle, ending with knit row. Break yarn. Leave these 12 sts. on a thread. Make other sleeve to correspond.



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NEEDS NO REFRIGERATION

ALMOND TWISTS

Measure into bowl

1 cup lukewarm water

Stir in

2 teaspoons granulated sugar

Sprinkle with contents of

2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

Cream

1/3 cup butter or margarine

Blend in

1/2 cup granulated sugar

1 1/2 teaspoons salt

Blend in, part at a time

2 well-beaten eggs

Add the yeast mixture and

1 teaspoon vanilla

Stir in

2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour

and beat until smooth and elastic.

Work in an additional

2 1/4 cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board; knead until smooth and elastic; place in greased bowl. Brush

top of dough with melted shortening. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour.

Meantime prepare and combine

3/4 cup finely-crushed cracker crumbs

1/2 cup blanched almonds, finely-ground

3/4 cup granulated sugar

1 slightly-beaten egg

2 tablespoons water

1 1/2 teaspoons almond extract

Punch down dough. Turn out and halve the dough; set one portion aside to shape later. Roll one portion into a 12-inch square. Spread 2/3 of square with half the crumb mixture. Fold plain third of dough over crumb mixture, then fold remaining third over top—making 3 layers of dough and 2 of filling. Cut rectangle into 18 strips. Twist each strip twice; place on greased cookie sheet. Press 2 or 3 blanched almonds into filling of each twist. Brush with melted butter or margarine; sprinkle with sugar. Shape second portion of dough in same manner. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 1 hour. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 20 to 25 mins. Yield: 36 twists.

Canada's Guide To Healthful Eating

by GWEN LESLIE

WITH Happy New Year greetings fresh in the air, this is a good time to review Canada's Food Rules. A resolution to base family menus on these simple rules is easily kept.

Surely we'd all agree that health is fundamental to happiness. When family meals are planned around this guide to good eating habits, your family's good nutrition is assured throughout the new year. There is no limit on the contribution made to good health by good nutrition.

tempting highlights such as pickles, sweets, etc., may be added. The variety of foods available to us and the many different means of preparation leave little excuse for monotony in daily menus.

The recommended foods need not be eaten as plainly as they are listed. The milk allowance, for instance, may be consumed in cream soups, milk puddings, and in baked goods fortified with dry milk powder.

An outline of one day's meals illustrates how familiar these food groupings are to our tables.

Canada's Food Rules

These foods are good to eat. Eat them every day for health. Have at least three meals each day.

1. MILK:

Children (up to about 12 years): at least 1 pint.
Adolescents: at least 1 1/2 pints.
Adults: at least 1/2 pint.

2. FRUIT:

One serving of citrus fruit or tomatoes or their juices; and one serving of other fruit.

3. VEGETABLES:

At least one serving of potatoes. At least two servings of other vegetables, preferably leafy, green or yellow and frequently raw.

4. CEREALS AND BREAD:

One serving of whole grain cereal. At least four slices of bread (with butter or fortified margarine).

5. MEAT AND FISH:

One serving of meat, fish, poultry or meat alternate such as dried beans, eggs or cheese. Use LIVER frequently.

In addition:

Eggs and cheese at least three times a week each.

VITAMIN D:

At least 400 International Units daily for all growing persons and expectant and nursing mothers.

Breakfast

Citrus fruit or juice, or tomato juice
Whole grain cereal with milk
Buttered toast, muffins or rolls
Jam, marmalade, honey
Beverage—milk for children

Dinner

Meat, fish or poultry
Potato
Other vegetable
Dessert
Bread
Butter
Beverage—milk for children

Supper or Luncheon

Soup (if desired)
Sandwiches or casserole dish (to include cheese, egg or other protein)
Vegetable—preferably raw (carrot sticks)
Fruit or fruit dessert
Bread
Butter
Beverage—milk for children

Supper or luncheon, listed here as the third meal is the one for which we're most often short of ideas. Here is a selection of suggestions for hot and hearty dishes specially popular when frosty air whets eager appetites.

★ ★ ★

Key to Abbreviations

tsp.—teaspoon	oz.—ounce
T.—tablespoon	lb.—pound
c.—cup	pt.—pint
pkg.—package	qt.—quart

The foods recommended above fit readily into our meal pattern, and form a nutritive basis to which taste-



A pleasing blend of flavors and colors and a contrast in textures contribute to the appeal of this hearty Macaroni and Sausage Bake casserole supper dish.

[Kellogg photo]

Texas Jack

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 4 slices bacon,
diced | 2 T. chili powder
½ tsp. salt |
| 1 medium onion,
sliced | Few grains pepper
½ lb. sharp |
| 2 (15-oz.) cans
red kidney beans | cheddar cheese,
grated |
| 8-oz. can tomato
sauce | 4 to 6 wieners |

Fry bacon crisp and drain. Cook onion in 2 T. of the bacon fat until soft but not brown. Add kidney beans, tomato sauce, seasonings, crisp bacon and cheese. Stir over low heat until cheese melts. Slice wieners and stir in. Serve hot on toast. Makes about 8 servings.

Italian Spaghetti Sauce

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 small can tomato
sauce | 2 medium onions,
chopped fine |
| 28-oz. can
tomatoes | ½ green pepper,
diced |
| 1 clove garlic,
squeezed in
garlic press
(optional) | 2 small carrots,
grated |
| 2 cans mushrooms | 2 lb. hamburger
½ c. olive oil |
| | Salt and Pepper |

Brown onions lightly in olive oil. Add garlic, carrots, green pepper and mushrooms. Stir to coat with oil and cook 5 minutes. Crumble hamburger into pan and stir to prevent caking. Brown meat and cook about 10 minutes, until it has changed color. Mash whole pieces of canned tomatoes and add to meat mixture. Stir in tomato sauce. Add salt and pepper and other seasonings as desired. Other seasonings may be Worcestershire sauce, tabasco sauce, chili powder, oregano, sweet basil, etc. Simmer mixture at least one hour and serve hot over freshly cooked spaghetti. Makes 8 to 10 servings.

Ham and Noodle Casserole

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| ½ (8-oz.) pkg.
noodles | 1 T. bottled
horseradish |
| 2 T. butter | 2 c. diced cooked
ham |
| 2 T. flour | 1 c. cooked peas |
| 1 c. milk | 1 T. melted
butter |
| 1 c. (¼ lb.) grated
medium cheddar
cheese | ¼ c. soft bread
crumbs |
| 2 T. catsup | |

Cook and drain noodles. Melt butter in saucepan; add flour and stir until smooth. Gradually add milk; stir until smooth and thick. Remove from heat, add cheese and stir until cheese is melted. Add noodles, catsup, horseradish, ham and peas. Pour mixture into a greased medium-sized casserole. Combine melted butter and crumbs and sprinkle on top. Bake at 350°F (moderate oven) for 30 minutes.

If desired, this casserole may be mixed, then frozen. When baking, allow about 15 minutes extra baking time. Makes about 4 servings.

Macaroni and Sausage Bake

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2 c. cornflakes | 1¼ c. (10½ oz.
can) condensed
cream of celery
soup |
| 1 T. butter or
margarine,
melted | ¾ c. milk |
| 1 c. (4-oz.)
macaroni | 3 eggs, slightly
beaten |
| 1 lb. bulk
sausage | 2 c. (½ lb.)
shredded sharp
cheese |
| 1 c. chopped
onions | |

Crush cornflakes slightly, mix with melted butter. Cook macaroni in boiling salted water only until tender. Drain, rinse and drain again. Cook sausage and onions in heavy frying pan until brown, stirring frequently to crumble. Drain well; spread in ungreased 8" x 8" baking pan. Cover with macaroni. Combine soup and milk and heat. Slowly stir into eggs. Stir in cheese; pour mixture over macaroni. Sprinkle crushed cornflakes around edge of pan. Bake at 350°F about 40 minutes. Serve at once. Yields about 6 servings. ✓

BAKE-TESTED for you by Robin Hood

Robin Hood

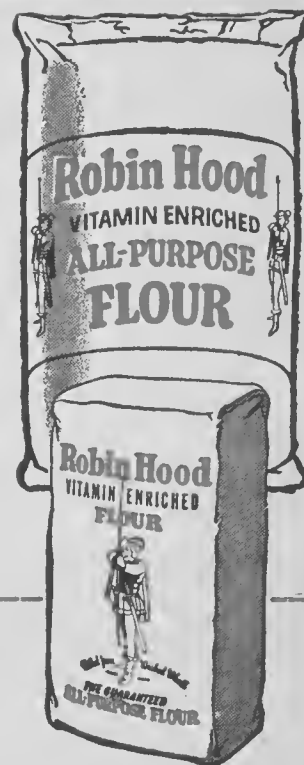
SPANISH COFFEE CAKE

There's a spicy cinnamon flavour in this luscious cake topped with creamy brown sugar meringue. And the whole thing is rich and moist with a melt-in-the-mouth quality that only comes with Robin Hood Flour. This recipe was measured and planned with Robin Hood Flour, so be sure you use it too!

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1¾ cups sifted Robin Hood
All-Purpose Flour | 1 egg plus 1 egg yolk |
| 2½ tsp. baking powder | 1 tsp. vanilla |
| 1 tbsp. cinnamon | 1 cup milk |
| ½ tsp. salt | Meringue |
| ¾ cup shortening (part butter) | 1 egg white |
| 1 cup sugar | ½ cup brown sugar |

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cream shortening and sugar. Add 2 egg yolks and 1 white. Beat well. Add vanilla. Add dry ingredients alternately with milk. Pour into greased 9" x 9" x 2" pan. Bake 35-40 minutes at 350°F. While still in pan cover with meringue, made with 1 egg white and ½ cup brown sugar. Bake 10 minutes. Yield: 9 servings.

Robin Hood Flour comes in fine quality cotton bags—100 lb., 50 lb., and 25 lb. sizes. Paper label peels off—no ink to wash out. Also in handy 25 lb., 10 lb., 7 lb., 5 lb. and 2 lb. packages.

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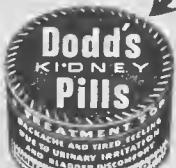
Watch These 4 Teething-Time Troubles of Baby

- ✓ Digestive Upsets
- ✓ Fretfulness
- ✓ Feverishness
- ✓ Colic

Don't let your baby lose strength from these common upsets during teething time simply for need of a corrective. Get a box of Baby's Own Tablets, used so successfully by millions of mothers and give at the first sign of trouble. They help sweeten sour little tummies, clear out irritating waste, relieve colic pains and digestive upsets resulting from this condition. Then see how quickly baby's feverishness subsides, fretfulness disappears and your little one relaxes in comfort. No "sleepy" stuff — no dulling effect. Clinically and time-tested. Use them with full confidence. Ask your doctor about Baby's Own Tablets. Get a package today.

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58

The Country Boy and Girl

The Millionaire Pussy Cat

by SHARON PETERSON

This month's story for our boys and girls was written by 11-year-old Sharon Peterson, of Gunn, Alta., who is in Grade 7. Not only has Sharon learned to type 47 words a minute but she has obtained her Grade 6 piano diploma. She is also interested in art. Last year she won first place in an essay contest on farm safety.

We hope you enjoy her story.—Ed.

WHEN Mrs. Franklin Reelritch died she left her entire estate and three and a half million dollars to her beloved pet cat, Sir Rolli Kent. This cat was supposed to live for the rest of his life in the beautiful mansion on Aqua Island. In all this time there were to be 17 servants to tend to the mansion, the spacious gardens and to grant Sir Rolli Kent's every wish. There was a long, gleaming white Cadillac with a chauffeur to take him for his afternoon drive just before tea time.

Sir Rolli Kent was a highly trained Persian cat of exquisite beauty and great dignity. His long, flowing white fur was soft and glossy, and his neck-ruff was deep. He had large, brilliant jade green eyes and extremely long whiskers.

Several weeks after his mistress died, Sir Rolli Kent began to lose interest in his surroundings. He lost his appetite and didn't sleep well at all. He began to lose some of his 18 pounds. He even refused to go on his afternoon drive. The servants became alarmed and called the veterinarians. Dr. J. J. Jiggs, Dr. A. A. Amorous, and even the famous Dr. M. M. Monaco, P.C.D., from New York, failed to find out what was troubling the poor cat. Finally it was decided that he was pining away from loneliness.

The two beautiful daughters of the governor were called to entertain Sir Rolli Kent. The cat gave them a long, cold stare and then ignored them. Someone brought a cat named Jasbo to keep him company, but that only ended in a terrible fight. The servants were in despair!

One day the servants noticed that Sir Rolli Kent spent all his time watching a pretty little girl who lived in a run-down shanty not far away, instead of sitting on his silken cushions

as he was supposed to do. By this time Sir Rolli Kent looked very weak and sick. The servants knew they had to do something in a hurry so they asked the little girl to come and visit them.

The little girl had cocoa blonde hair and big brown eyes and her name was Amarylis. She was an orphan who lived with her old uncle and she had never had a pet of her own. When she saw Sir Rolli Kent she went down on her knees before him and put her arms around him. She stroked his beautiful fur until he began to purr. The servants were surprised because he hadn't purred since his mistress died. That night Sir Rolli Kent ate a big supper and after his saucer of cream he curled up and slept, soundly.

For many weeks Amarylis came to play with Sir Rolli Kent and the cat became very contented. They loved each other dearly. Sir Rolli Kent would only eat when Amarylis came to see him.

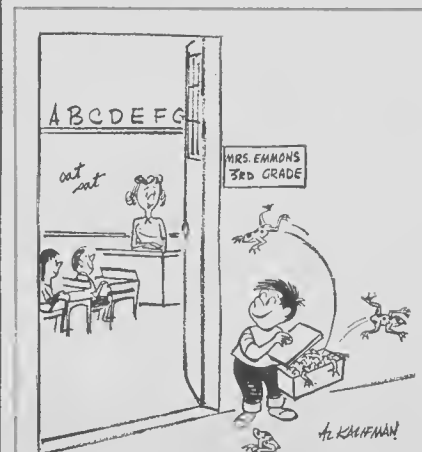
One day the little orphan girl came running over with tears streaming down her cheeks. Her uncle had died and she had to go away. She begged the servants to let Sir Rolli Kent go with her but that was not allowed because he could not leave his home. The servants became worried because they thought Sir Rolli Kent would get sick again.

They thought and thought and at last they decided there was one thing they could do. They would let Sir Rolli Kent adopt Amarylis. This was done as soon as possible and Sir Rolli Kent and Amarylis lived happily ever after.

Riddles for You

Because most boys and girls enjoy riddles, we thought we would try you out on a few of them this month. If your thinking caps won't work, turn the page upside down for the answers.

1. What song does the teakettle sing?
2. Why is the game of baseball like a cake?
3. What goes through the door but never comes in or out?
4. Why is snow different from Sunday?
5. What is the worst weather for mice?
6. Why is your shadow like a false friend?
7. What is there in your house to be looked into?
8. Why is it dangerous to walk in the country in the spring time?
9. Why is a watch like a river?
10. What goes up and never comes down?



"And now Dennis Neville has something to show us for 'Show and Tell.' Come in, Dennis . . ."

1. Home on the Range.
2. Both depend on the batter.
3. A keyhole.
4. Because it can fall any day of the week.
5. When it's raining cats and dogs.
6. Because it only follows you in trees and bushes are shooting.
7. A mirror.
8. Because the grass is full of blades.
9. Because it can't go far without winding.
10. Your age.

Answers to Riddles

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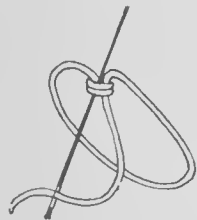
Clip and Save

Sewing Hint

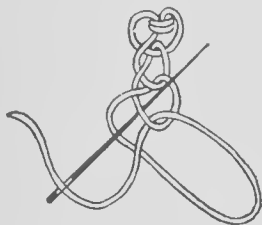
Belt Carriers

Fine finishing details give your sewing a professional look. The chain tack used for attaching linings and facings makes a decorative belt loop on lightweight garments. The thread belt carrier and fabric belt carrier are recommended for garments and belts of heavier weight.

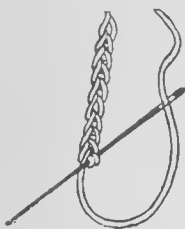
Chain Tack



A. Take several bar stitches in one piece of fabric. Push eye end of needle through bar to form a loop.

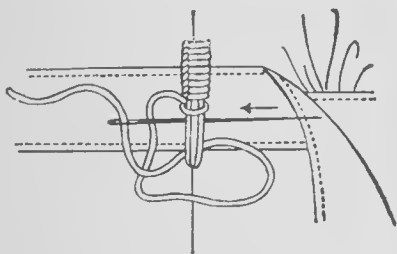


B. Continue working chain, pulling each loop tight.



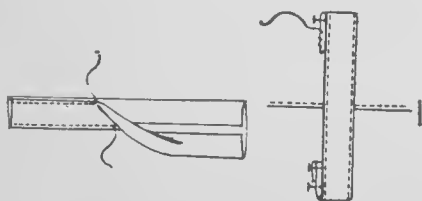
C. To finish, pull thread all the way through the last loop. Take several fastening stitches in other piece of fabric.

Thread Belt Carrier



Sew several strands of thread, the width of the belt, on garment above and below the belt line. Fasten securely and work blanket stitch over the strands with the eye of the needle forward.

Fabric Belt Carrier



Cut a piece of the fabric $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide and as long as the width of the belt plus $1\frac{1}{4}$ ". Turn in edges $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Fold in half and stitch close to both edges. Sew in place as shown.

The Basic Dress Is Versatile



No. 8702—This versatile basic pattern with its sunburst of back blousing offers several smart changes. These changes may be in the accessories worn with a go-anywhere tailored casual dress, dressed up or down to meet the demands of any occasion, any mood. Change can also be introduced through varied sleeve lengths and choice of neckline finish. Using different detailing with different fabrics, several dresses may be made on similar flattering lines.

Among the varied fabrics from which you might choose are smooth fitting rayon crepe; a print collared and cuffed in contrast; a silk tweed with kerchief cowl collar. This pattern is available in sizes 12 to 42. Price 50 cents.

For Your Convenience

We find coupons a convenience. In the belief that you share this feeling we are going to allow space each month on this page for an order coupon such as the one you see at the right. Just fill in Butterick pattern numbers and sizes and print clearly your name and address, then address the envelope to The Country Guide Pattern Department c/o either one of the two addresses given. Coupons may be used to order patterns published in past issues of The Country Guide as well as the pattern featured in this month's magazine.

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Young People

On the farm and at home

These Prairie Queens

Give their communities more than charm

by ELVA FLETCHER

THE province of Saskatchewan grows some of the best wheat in the world; and over its prairie and parkland it also grows some of the prettiest and charming girls. And proof of this, if proof be needed, was to be found in the 13 young women who competed in the first Prairie Queen contest held there last month. They came from all over the province.

To the superstitious, the number 13 usually spells out some kind of misfortune, but to blue-eyed Jeanette Biesenthal, of Beechy, Sask., it meant good luck for she was chosen queen from a court of that number.

Jeanette is proud of the fact that after mastering a training course she is now teaching for the second year at the rural school at which she took her first grades. A warm, friendly person, she served as secretary to the junior farm union local in her community and will become its leader next summer.

Attractive Agnes Shearer, of Daphne, and delightful Marilyn Classen, of St. Gregor, in central Saskatchewan, proudly attended their qucen.

An outstanding curler, one selected for the local girls' curling rink to compete in provincial playdowns, Agnes is now working in Calgary and looks to the day when she will be old enough to apply for a position with one of Canada's airlines.

Marilyn, on the other hand, after graduating from Grade 12, enrolled last year in first year arts and science at the University of Saskatchewan. A farm girl who has always been active in community activities, she intends to teach when she has completed her university training.

THE contestants, chosen for their scholastic ability and their community activities, have varied talents.

Take Joan Dressler. Joan won a Reader's Digest award for her high

school record. As an active 4-H club member she won top honors in her community and so won a trip to the Saskatoon Winter Fair. She is a talented skater and a year ago organized a highly successful ice carnival with 65 skaters taking part. She helps her father train and handle Labrador retrievers. Now she is enrolled at Moose Jaw Teachers College so that she can do her share to educate other young people.

Pat Wilson, who calls Success home, is another community-minded person. She keeps up her Grade 11 studies and also finds time to contribute to local glee club and drama activities.

Another prairie queen is Shirley Matheson, of Moosomin. Shirley shared in 4-H sewing club activities, served as a leader in Junior Red Cross and after graduating from Grade 12, studied for a year at Saskatchewan Teachers College to prepare herself for that profession.

Bright-eyed Diane Stefansson, of Elfros, entered the queen contest with high recommendations. A Grade 11 student now, Diane has maintained an outstanding scholastic record through her school years. She served as member of the student council, takes part in track and field events each spring and has participated in glee club activities.

From Kindersley came Betty Near. Betty, a 4-H club supporter, has musical talents. While participating in school sports, she also found time to serve on the student council executive and acquired an advance Junior Red Cross swimming certificate.

Joyce Jensen of Wilkie, and Frances Baumann of Braddock, have both been actively identified with 4-H club projects in their communities. Community service and scholastic records also made Shirley Jean Kennedy of Kronau, and Emilia Hujdic of North Battleford, both eligible for the contest.

But the story behind the entry into the contest of Dawn Pepper, of Pierceland, in somewhat isolated northwestern Saskatchewan, is one of the most heart-warming of all. In pioneer tradition, this community banded together to provide its candidate with a complete wardrobe for her first visit to Saskatoon.

THE Saskatchewan Prairie Queen contest is one of several projects carried on by the junior section of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union.

This group sponsors Farm Young People Week at Fort Qu'Appelle,



[Guide photos

Glittering crowns and rich cloaks added a touch of pageantry to the ceremony at which Jeanette Biesenthal was crowned SFU Prairie Queen. Jeanette (center) is pictured with her attendants, Agnes Shearer, Daphne (l.) and Marilyn Classen, St. Gregor (r.).

which gives these young people the opportunity for both learning and pleasure. It supports farmers' clubs whose activities are slanted toward the 18-to-30 age group, and who meet one day each week throughout the winter over a 13-week period to study production, credit and sociological problems in agriculture.

Last, but not least, the junior section supervises a public speaking competition. This year's prize winner, Margaret Kristjansson, of Viscount, won a \$250 cash award which will help her continue her arts studies. David Materi, of Lipton, speaking on farm safety, won second prize, a \$125 scholarship given by United Grain Growers Limited, to be held in trust for him pending his entrance to university.

Opportunity

*God grants each life a garden spot
Of opportunity;
Whether it will bloom or not
Depends on you and me.*

*For God provides the garden plus
Abundant seeds to sow.
But He leaves it up to us
To make the flowers grow!*

—GEORGETTE WEISER



These happy girls to the left are (l. to r.) Emilia Hujdic, North Battleford; Betty Near, Kindersley; Shirley Kennedy, Kronau; Dawn Pepper, Pierceland; and Joyce Jensen, Wilkie. They competed in the Prairie Queen Contest.



The girls to the right also competed in the Prairie Queen Contest. They are (l. to r.) Patricia Wilson, Success; Frances Baumann, Braddock; Joan Dressler, Torquay; Diane Stefansson, Elfros, and Shirley Matheson, Moosomin.

The Tillers

by JIM ZILVERBERG



Continued from page 13

FARM OUTLOOK FOR '59

million has become a surplus of 25 million pounds! Consumption is down 3 per cent, production is up 12 per cent, and stocks are up 30 per cent.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board price of 64 cents will sustain prices to May; thereafter prices are presently in doubt to an economist because political considerations will play a major role. The present support level is 107 per cent of the 10-year base, and undoubtedly unrealistic to consumers, as witness the 10 per cent increase in margarine consumption in 1958, and the decline in butter consumption.

Cheese. Going into 1959 with normal stocks and realistic prices, the cheese industry faces less pressure than other dairy product industries. Improved export possibilities in Britain make for good price prospects in Canada. Prices should remain modestly above the support level of 34 cents (Ontario) for most of 1959.

Concentrated Milk Products. Concentrated milk products (excluding skim milk powder) enter 1959 with lower stocks in every case, as a result of reduced production, resulting from prices which have been relatively less attractive than butter. The year ahead depends upon foreign demand and the Stabilization Board program for dairy products. The former gives no more reason for optimism than it did for 1958.

Skim Milk Powder. This product has been in the news in 1958 because of record production and accumulated surpluses of the Stabilization Board. Stocks now amount to 14 months' domestic consumption, and show little sign of decline. The high support level accentuated the trend from plants accepting cream only to those accepting whole milk for butter and skim milk powder, or for other manufacture. Since this trend is irreversible, the problem of powder will be with us for some time—certainly through 1959.

POULTRY PRODUCTS

Eggs. The trend toward greater output per animal, so noticeable in milk production in Canada and the United States, is even more apparent in egg production. In Canada, the replacement hatch was down 14 per cent in the main hatching season (January-May) of 1958, yet there has been no appreciable decline in egg receipts in the fall and early winter. This is the result of two factors: (1) higher output per bird and (2) birds are kept longer for laying because the carcass is regarded increasingly as having little more than scrap value.

Assuming the present floor price of 44 cents will moderate the usual declines in prices occurring during the heavy production season of January to May, the replacement hatch might be expected to increase considerably. If this occurs, production will be high during the last half of the year and the market price might easily approach the floor price. Prices during the first three months of 1959 should be higher than last year.

Broilers. Prices are almost impossible to predict because of the possibility of rapid variations in production. Increasing consumption will undoubtedly lead to expanded markets in 1959, but the glut in the last quarter of 1958 shows need for caution in future expansion of placements. Broiler prices are usually higher in summer because of higher prices for competitive meats.

Fowl. Fowl are becoming increasingly a salvage item. Imports complicate the problem of disposal.

Turkeys. Turkeys have shown remarkable increases in production in 1958. In spite of negligible imports, very high stocks had been built up toward the end of 1958. The number of turkey poults hatched was up one-fifth in the first 10 months of 1958.

The support price has been considered nominal, and has been regarded in many quarters as no more than a necessary preliminary to the import controls of the past year.

Prospects are for continued high production in Canada and for consequent downward pressure on prices.

GRAINS and FEEDS

Wheat. The astounding United States crop of 1958 dominates the international scene; the U.S.A. carry-over on July 1, 1959, is expected to reach a record of 1,300 million bushels, up 400 million from 1958. Wheat production throughout the world was at record levels in 1958, and there is no immediate prospect of any solution to the wheat surplus problem.

Canada's exports in 1957-58 were up 47 million bushels, a 20 per cent increase over 1956-57, compared with a U.S. decrease in exports of 145 million bushels or 26 per cent. Canada's exports in 1957-58 were 276 million bushels compared to the United States 402 million. Much of our increase in exports can be attributed to shipments under Colombo Plan auspices.

It is unlikely that our high level of exports can be maintained in 1958-59 in spite of the high quality of this year's crop and its attractiveness for mixing with the low quality European crop. However, with stable domestic demand and exports at even an average level, Canada's carryover should be reduced by end of crop year.

Feed. Canadian supplies of feed grains appear more than adequate to care for our 1958-59 livestock population. Although the number of grain-consuming animal units is up about 7 per cent over last year, net supplies of feed grain are about the same as last year, and considerable carryovers leave us with a safe margin of available feed. However, it is expected that the supply of feed per grain-consuming animal unit may decline in 1958-59, as it did in 1957-58.

Corn. The recent negative note of U.S. corn growers on acreage allotments will lead to some increase in the floor price with consequent strengthening of Canadian prices. Prices should average 5-10 cents above last year in Ontario. V

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The famous International B-250 continues supreme as "Canada's lowest priced Diesel." Nothing else in its price range holds a candle to it for VALUE, performance and economy. Today's most enthusiastic tractor operators are B-250 owners and you'll find them everywhere. Ask the neighbour who owns one!

Both B-250 and B-275 tractors come complete—no extras to buy—ready to go to work with the 3-point implements you already own, or with the complete line of low cost IH 3-point hitch tools.



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Fertilizing Prairie Soils

... for greater profits

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Many farmers question how worthwhile it is to use fertilizer. Here is a brief review of a number of factors and advantages that should be taken into consideration.

INCREASED YIELDS AT LOWER COST

By providing the growing crop with a balanced diet, fertilizer is able to produce more stools, larger heads and plumper kernels which go hand in hand with increased yields.

There may be economic situations when at first glance increased yield per acre may not sound too attractive, but high yield should be considered from another angle . . . the effect it has on the cost of producing each bushel.

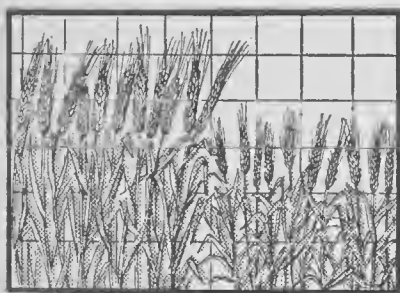
There are certain fixed costs involved in producing a crop regardless of whether fertilizer is or is not used. The field must be cultivated, seeded and harvested. In addition, interest, building and machinery depreciation and other hidden charges must be charged to the crop each

year. These fixed costs cannot be avoided.

year. These fixed costs cannot be avoided.

Compare the production costs and profits for a crop of wheat oats or barley as shown on the table of Costs, Yields and Profits.

As can be seen the net profit per acre after paying all expenses can be doubled and even trebled by using the right fertilizer.



FERTILIZER ASSURES EARLY MATURITY

This is a very important factor on the Prairies for records show that millions of dollars have been lost by Prairie farmers due to frost damage. In most areas the frost hazard is present every year.

Five to ten days earlier ripening is common experience from the proper use of Ammonium Phosphate. Thousands of Prairie farmers use Ammonium Phosphate for frost protection alone, and here is how it does an efficient job:

At the first signs of Spring, Prairie farmers move onto the land and get the crop seeded as early as possible. Normally after seeding, cool weather continues for a period that may last from two to six weeks and the young seedlings show very slow growth. Why? Simply because the soil bacteria, which are responsible for con-

verting soil materials into plant food, are relatively inactive as long as the soil temperature remains below 50°F and consequently, they are not releasing plant food in sufficient quantity to permit rapid growth of the young seedling.

FERTILIZER CONTROLS WEED GROWTH

Weed infested fields mean more dockage at the elevator and less profit. By drilling in Elephant Brand with the seed, the crop gets away to an early start.

The majority of the weeds are lo-

cated between the drill runs and have less available plant food for growth, consequently the crop gets a head start on the weeds. This advantage is maintained throughout the growing season. Competition by a vigorous crop gives excellent weed control.

Weeds should not be a shareholder on any farm . . . they can be fertilized out of existence!

FERTILIZER GIVES IMPROVED GRADES

A healthy, well nourished plant has a better chance to produce plump kernels, to ripen evenly and early, thus reducing the percentage of shrunken, immature kernels. The result is—IMPROVED GRADES.

It is amazing how a few cents per bushel obtained through higher grades alone can make commercial fertilizer a profitable investment.

It is quite possible to improve a "would-be" grade of No. 4 Northern wheat to a No. 2 Northern by the proper use of a high analysis fertilizer . . . a difference of 10 cents per bushel. On the basis of a thirty bushel per acre wheat crop, this

means an additional \$3.00 per acre due entirely to grade improvement — this alone would pay fertilizer cost. Good grades are obviously an important factor in crop production.

Wheat Grades	Carlot Price per bu. (Basis Ft. William)
No. 1 Northern	1.40
No. 2 Northern	1.36
No. 3 Northern	1.32
No. 4 Northern	1.26
No. 5 Northern	1.10
No. 6 Northern	1.04
Feed Wheat	.98

FERTILIZER RETARDS DISEASE AND INSECT DAMAGE

It is an established fact that a well nourished plant has a better chance of surviving plant diseases and insect damage.

Take the case of Browning Root Rot, a plant disease that is prevalent in most areas on the Prairies. It is a soil-borne disease that attacks the plant in the seedling stage. When weak seedlings are attacked, they haven't much chance of survival.



However, Elephant Brand Ammonium Phosphate fertilizer drilled in with the seed will produce healthy, vigorous, strong-rooted plants that are in a much better position to survive . . . just a common sense way of taking some of the risk out of farming. Elephant Brand fertilizer is recommended as an effective means of reducing root rot damage.

FERTILIZER MAINTAINS FERTILITY

Every bushel of grain delivered to the elevator and every ton of hay fed to livestock contains valuable plant food that has been taken from the soil by growing crops. Soil is like a savings account and only a limited number of withdrawals can be made before a deposit is necessary.

HOW MUCH PLANT FOOD IS REMOVED BY CROPPING? . . .

CROP	YIELD per ACRE	PART OF CROP	APPROXIMATE LBS. OF PLANT FOOD REMOVED PER ACRE		
			Nitrogen	Phosphate*	Potash**
Wheat	30 bushels	grain	35	16	19
	1 1/4 tons	straw	15	4	21
Oats	50 bushels	grain	35	15	10
	1 1/4 tons	straw	15	5	35
Barley	40 bushels	grain	35	15	10
	1 ton	straw	15	5	30
Alfalfa	3 tons	all	140	35	135
Sweet Clover	3 tons	all	111	27	99
Timothy Hay	2 tons	all	53	20	60
Sugar Beets	15 tons	roots	55	22	53
Potatoes	300 bushels	tubers	65	25	115

* The term "Phosphate" means available Phosphoric acid (P₂O₅).

** The term "Potash" means available K₂O.



Rural Route Letter

Hi Folks:

The beginning of a new year is as good a time as any for a man to take stock of his sense of values. Sometimes a person can get so hidebound with prejudice he quits thinking altogether.

That's the way it was in our valley a few years ago when we first learned Dan Cleaver was coming back here as a replacement for our local Vet who was getting set to retire. Everybody remembered that young Dan used to do grocery deliveries for Ole Sundberg, or any other thing he could set his hand to, before he left to fight in the war. The Cleavers had never amounted to much around here, so everybody was surprised later when they heard Dan was going to college somewhere on his veteran's credits.

At the next meeting of our agricultural society there was quite a bit of talk about it, and a few things were said that look pretty silly right now.

"We've got a lot of valuable stock in this area," one neighbor protested. "When a man gets in trouble, he likes to feel there's a real livestock expert he can call on. As far as I'm concerned, Danny Cleaver's still only a grocery boy." And there were a lot of nods of agreement at that.

Our parson generally sits in on these meetings, but he doesn't say very much unless something comes up that has to do with the church. This time he got to his feet slowly and we could see he didn't like this talk one little bit.

"Reminds me of a parishioner I had back in the Old Country," he began mildly. "To paraphrase an old saying, she believed in a place for everybody and everybody in his place. 'Viear,' she said to me one day, 'there's something about Christ I find very hard to accept.' And what is that madam? I asked surprised. 'His position,' she said in a distressed voice. 'After all, he was only a carpenter you know.'"

When the laughter had died down, the parson went on. "And I'll say to you what I said to her—give him a chance. After all, young Cleaver's been trained to do a special job."

As I said before, that was some time ago. I don't think there's anybody in the valley who'd want to part with our Vet, Dan Cleaver, today.

Yours,

PETE WILLIAMS.

I'm Thankful We Had to Work

by EVELYN WITTER

I WATCHED my visitor's admiring eyes as she stood near the picture window, taking in the herd of Brown Swiss cattle down in the pasture, the sturdy barns, and, at the same time, the comfortable interior of our home. She had just confided to me that she was worried because her newly married daughter was starting out on a farm which had been only partly modernized.

"Wouldn't you and Bill have been thrilled if you had walked into this place 20 years ago the way it is now!" she exclaimed.

"We'd have missed a lot of living," I told her frankly.

I think she thought my remark a trifle insincere, but it wasn't.

"But you just had three or four old sows, half a dozen grade cows, and a few chickens," she reminded me.

"Yes, and no lights, no furnace, no water. The plaster was cracked and broken, the wide pine floors splintery, and the window frames were rotting away," I completed the inventory.

"And you didn't mind?"

"Well, I wouldn't say I didn't mind," I answered. "I admit it was a bit rugged, but then it was a big challenge, too. And a challenge is fun when two people tackle it together—working together, planning, and saving — accomplishing something together."

I looked out the window, too. It was a satisfying view. There was the basement barn whose foundation was reset, brick by brick, by Bill and his dad; the corner Bill had had on paper for so long, now a reality. The quality herd had had its beginning from the purebred bull and heifer calves I bought Bill for Christmas one year out of hard-to-earn but harder-to-save produce money.

My glance turned back inside. Every wall in the house had new plaster now. There were new windows and floor coverings. Sleek paint jobs glamorized the woodwork. There was plenty of closet space now, and decorative touches such as cornices and knick-knack shelves. They all represented years of dreams and uncounted hours spent in the doing—happy hours climaxed by the thrill of accomplishment.

I was remembering the day Bill called, "Turn on the faucet, Honey!" And I let the water run and run while I did a joyful Indian dance around the kitchen.

"You had some bad setbacks, didn't you?" my visitor's voice penetrated my reverie.

"Of course," I admitted. "The year we lost so many hogs with the flu meant we couldn't get the new equipment we needed. But corn and hog prices went up the next year and made up the difference. Bill not only got his tractor, but he managed a pickup truck as well."

"Seems to take so long to get any-

where," her words were almost a moan.

"Not if you know where you're going," I persisted. "We only planned one or two projects a year. When you take it step by step it doesn't seem so long because you're accomplishing something all the time, you're building something together."

"They've got a lot of doing ahead of them," she said, referring to her daughter again.

"I hope so. I hope we have, too."

"You mean you're still planning improvements?"

"Sure. Want to see Bill's drawing

of the new implement shed we hope to build next year?"

"Well I never . . ." she exclaimed.

"I hope we never stop planning and working for a better farm," I told her. "And I don't think we will. There's always so much that should be done. And, after all, living is doing."

My friend turned toward the window again, but her eyes seemed to be gazing, as mine had been, into the past.

Then a slow smile lighted her face and almost imperceptibly, she nodded in agreement. V

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Its smooth finish won't show scratches, sheds burns, wears as long as you want it!

When it comes time to clean *this* floor, "Mummy" can stop running. A blob of paste, crushed chalk, a sticky crayon — a bit of a wipe with a damp cloth and they're gone. Seratching? This Marboleum—like all Dominion Linoleum —resists it marvellously. But if scratches *do* appear (and with toys...*you* know!) the pattern makes them practically invisible. Scorch marks can be completely removed with steelwool and varsol. Price? Surprisingly reasonable —even more so when you install Dominion Linoleum yourself. And it takes *wear* like a teddy bear, so replacement

costs are nil. It's a *quality* product, manufactured by a company with nearly a century of experience. And, with all its wonderful practicality, Dominion Linoleum also displays an unmatched ability to spark decorating schemes that are delightfully different—something straight out of a 'model home'. Look below for a beautiful example. For *further* inspiration—other room scenes, free illustrated guides on linoleum colour selection, installation and maintenance—write: Home Planning Dept., Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co. Ltd., 2200 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal.

Marboleum by-the-yard M-85 on floor and desk top with set-in circles of Battleship Ivory, Orange, Green, Yellow, Blue



By-the-yard and tiles...all inlaid.

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